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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

No N. E. 'Gasless Sundays;' No Bread Strike Progress; President, Willkie Confer

The World's Day—July 9, 1941

New England: Gasoline Supply Arranged

Returning today from Washington conferences with high OPM officials, Lee Whitney, Massachusetts State Director for the aluminum collection drive, said he had been assured there would be no "gasless Sundays" in New England. Arrangements have been completed, he said, to ship oil up the Mississippi and apportion it in the East.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole said Boston's bread strike worst mixup he has ever seen. No progress toward settlement was made. [Page 5.]

Preston case in surprise recess as counsel confers at length with accused slayer. [Page 5.]

Washington: Willkie Invited to Conference

Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 Republican nominee, was invited by President Roosevelt to a luncheon conference at the White House today for what was officially described as a "general discussion of international affairs."

President Roosevelt will ask Congress this week for an additional appropriation for both defense and lend-lease operations. Without announcing the exact sum.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference no arbitrary line could be drawn in the Atlantic as the limits of defense for the Western Hemisphere. [Page 1.]

The President also stated his approval of the Army's proposal to retain selectees and National Guardsmen in service beyond the prescribed limit of one year in order to retain garrisons at full strength.

The Office of Production Management announced that military aircraft manufacturers delivered 1,476 airplanes during June.

The United States, Argentina and Brazil have asked Peru and Ecuador to establish a No Man's Land on both sides of the line known as the status quo line in territory disputed by the two nations.

The Army has established a trans-Atlantic air service from the United States to Britain to provide facilities for the increasing number of Government officials traveling to and from London and Washington.

The House opened debate on the bill to defer military training for men over 28 and to prevent work stoppages in defense industries.

Selective Service officials disclosed that deferment from military service had been ordered for all Americans joining the British forces. The order directed that such men be classified as occupied in work essential to the defense of the United States. This formal and official action follows President Roosevelt's press conference statement of June 24 encouraging young Americans to join the British forces.

Air and Sea: British Continue Daylight Raids

British daylight bombers crossed the Channel in three directions headed for German targets, following another night of intensified attacks concentrated on the cities of Hamm, Münster, and Bielefeld. Britain admitted loss of seven bombers.

American-made bombers dropped bombs at the rate of one a minute on runways of a Nazi airfield in Northern France, the British Air Ministry announced.

Luftwaffe bombers during the night struck at Britain's Midlands—Berlin said Birmingham, Plymouth, Yarmouth, and Aberdeen—in raids which the British said did not cause extensive damage.

In Europe: U. S. Demands Italy Lift Ban

A United States demand that Italy lift its ban on departure of American citizens was forwarded to the Italian Foreign Office by the United States Embassy. [Page 7.]

Americas: Argentina Stages Arms Display

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Argentina celebrated its 125th Independence Day as huge crowds and army delegations from seven American nations, including the United States, saw one of the country's biggest displays of its armed forces.

Lima, Peru (AP)—Dr. Carlos Concha, former Foreign Minister, who has been designated to represent Peru in negotiations over the border conflict with Ecuador, left by plane for Washington.

Russia: Reds Report German Advance Halted

Russian reports state that while the German advance eastward has been halted practically the whole length of the line, German mechanized forces are actively feeling for weak points at various points. [Page 1.]

Russians claimed to have driven the Germans back across the Pruth River in Bessarabia, but Germans stated that the German-Rumanian advance was continuing.

Russian airmen were reported to have attacked Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, devastating an area a mile wide.

German communiqués today showed a disposition to extreme reticence, warnings being sent out that such a manifestation meant big events in course of preparation.

Middle East: Armistice Reached in Syria

An armistice in Syria was reached following discussions between the British and French High Commisioner in Syria, Gen. Henri Dentz. [Page 9.]

RAF bombing of Greece and Crete, now in German hands, started fires in a series of raids, the British Middle East Command said.

Australian troops driving on Beirut, Capital of French mandated Lebanon, have overrun the main Vichy positions, it was announced in Cairo.

An Axis raid on Haifa, Mediterranean terminus of the British-controlled pipeline from the Iraqi oilfields, caused little damage.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Trylon and Perisphere Are in the Army, Too

By the Associated Press

Bethlehem, Pa., July 9

The trylon and perisphere, steel themes of the New York World's Fair, are doing their bit for national defense.

Purchased by the Bethlehem Steel Company, they immediately were converted into scrap for use in production of armament for Uncle Sam's Army.

Four of Nurses On Torpedoed Vessel Saved

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The American Red Cross said today that a British vessel bearing 10 Red Cross nurses to England had been torpedoed and that six of the nurses, including two from Boston, were missing.

A Red Cross official said the vessel, identity of which was held secret, was torpedoed about two weeks ago. Four of the nurse contingent were rescued four days ago, he asserted.

The boat sailed from a Gulf Coast port June 5.

The six missing nurses are:

Phyllis L. Evans, Everett, Mass.; Dorothy C. Morse, Boston, Mass.; Nancie M. Pett, Detroit, Mich.; Helen Jurewicz, South Amboy, N. J.; Margaret I. Somerville, Catskill, N. Y.; and Dorothea L. Koehn, Oshkosh, Wis.

The nurses reported as saved are:

Rachel M. St. Pierre, Amesbury, Mass.; Marion Blissett, Kalkaska, Mich.; Victoria M. Pelc, Auburn, N. Y., and Lillian Pesnicak, Albany, N. Y.

The four nurses rescued after torpedoing of the unnamed vessel had been drifting at sea for about 10 days when they were picked up, the Red Cross said. It was considered possible that the six missing ones may have been picked up by some other ship or still may be adrift in a lifeboat at sea.

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, issued a statement saying: "It is with deepest sorrow that the Red Cross is compelled to announce that these women, enroute to Great Britain on a vitally important mission of mercy, have been subjected to such barbaric treatment."

Reich Reports New Advances Against Reds

But Russians say Nazis were hurled back across Pruth — Entire drive seen stalled.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, July 9

New German pushes across three Soviet Russian frontiers—into Sovietized Estonia, Russia proper at Ostrov, and into Russian territory won from Finland—were reported by the Germans today.

Although these major claims were made by several sources, the high command merely said: "The fights continue successful on the entire Eastern Front."

Despite Russian claims to have driven the Germans back across the Pruth River in Bessarabia, the Germans claimed to have destroyed Russian tank formations attempting to halt their advance in that sector.

Germans Stalled?

The Red Army reported that it had stalled Nazi drives at most points on the 2,000 mile battlefront.

It acknowledged, however, that German panzer spearheads were striking at new points in an attempt to find soft spots. "Large enemy tank and motorized units" attempted to break through in new fighting at Sebezh, near the Latvian frontier, the communiqué said.

In the Polotsk area, the Moscow bulletin said, fighting continued around Borovichi and Pulma with Soviet counterattacks inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

German Rout Claimed

"In the Lepel direction," the communiqué added, "our troops routed the enemy," who retreated to the west.

To the north, a Nazi drive through the Baltic States toward Leningrad was reported bogged down around Ostrov, the Germans were under heavy artillery fire, the Moscow communiqué said.

It declared the Red Air fleet shot down 102 German warplanes yesterday and downed 62 more in

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

More Than 1,000 Youngsters Attend Concert on Esplanade

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Did you come on your tricycle or in your kiddie cart?

Maybe, if you were a few years older, you rode a bicycle or perhaps you just walked along the Esplanade with Mother, but, however you came, you listened with wide-eyed delight as the music played.

Boston begins early to build its symphony audiences. This morning more than a thousand boys and girls sat in the sunshine for the first Children's Esplanade Concert of the season, conducted by Arthur Fiedler. In the background was the sparkling water of the Charles River, overhead blue sky flecked with white clouds and, before the band shell, a sea of bright little faces, some under sunbonnets, others framed by brown or golden curls that blew in the breeze and others topped by bristling little boy haircuts or close-fitting little sailor hats.

Dolls came to the concert for the first time. They were twins, both in pink hats and dresses and were carefully held by their little owners so they wouldn't say "Mama" right in the middle of an overture.

Many members of the audience sat in groups on the grass. Others had chairs. Some sat on them with small feet keeping time to the music as they hung half way to the ground. Others stood on them. For instance, two young boys who solemnly munched graham crackers as they listened to the Prayer from "Hansel and Gretel."

Joint U.S.-British Sea Action Linked to Iceland Occupation; Armistice is Reached in Syria

Draft Board to defer ratings of all who enlist for service in British forces.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Swiftly following in the wake of American occupation of Iceland, the United States and Great Britain are today undertaking new and far-reaching measures of both military and naval co-ordination.

Foreshadowing an uncharted degree of defense co-operation, these developments quickly took shape this morning.

1. The Selective Service Board disclosed plans to expedite the enlistment of Americans in the British forces. All citizens, it was announced, eligible for the draft will have their rating deferred if they wish to join Britain's or Canada's Army. They will be exempted under Class 2B of "necessary occupation" on the ground that fighting for Britain is a "necessary occupation" under existing circumstances. Also, Britain requires no oath of allegiance for Americans.

2. Contrary to a prior announcement, Prime Minister Churchill has stated that Britain will retain its army in Iceland and this means that British and American forces will stand as a joint protection against Nazi aggression.

3. Washington received without any dissenting interpretation the declaration from London that the British and United States navies will co-operate in "the most dangerous waters" of the north Atlantic to insure the safe delivery of lend-lease supplies. Although under separate, autonomous command, British and American sea power will operate jointly to keep the lanes free of Nazi craft.

4. President Roosevelt received directly from Mr. Churchill today a note which, while not protesting in the diplomatic sense nevertheless expressed his own deep concern and that of the British Government over the disclosure on July 3 by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, that occupation of Iceland was in prospect. Mr. Churchill said that this announcement "did jeopardize life" and it was evident that the White House agreed.

5. The Administration is working on and will send to Congress this week a substantial supplementary request for further lend-lease funds in order to increase and hasten its aid to Britain.

6. At the President's invitation Wendell L. Willkie had lunch at the White House in order to canvass the whole international position with Mr. Roosevelt,

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Wide World

Churchill and the Victory

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is shown leaving the famous old wooden warship Victory in which Lord Nelson asserted Britain's control of the seas. The Prime Minister visited the ship during a trip to Portsmouth. Behind Mr. Churchill is Admiral Sir William James.

London to retain some troops in Iceland; American aid there is welcomed.

VICHY, July 9 (AP)—An armistice between the Vichy forces and the British and Free French invaders of Syria has been arranged. it was announced here tonight.

Negotiations began last night through the United States Consulate General at Beirut, it was announced.

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking of the occupation of Iceland, told the House of Commons today that the British and United States navies may find it advantageous to assist each other in "very dangerous waters."

The Prime Minister informed the House that Britain proposed to retain some of its forces at present in Iceland.

Mr. Churchill declared that the arrival "of powerful United States forces will greatly reduce the danger to Iceland and that "it seems very likely" British and American forces "will co-operate effectively in resistance to any attempt by Hitler to gain a footing."

The Prime Minister pointed out that American policy is not only to send Britain war supplies "but also to make sure we get them."

Sees New Co-operation

Since supplies for American forces in Iceland, on duty overseas "for purposes of the United States," will have "to traverse very dangerous waters," he added, "it may, I dare say, be found mutually . . . advantageous . . . that the two navies involved should assist each other as . . . may be convenient in that part of the business."

Britain, he said, not only approves but welcomes the United States' step and, as for Germany, "whether similar satisfaction will be felt in Germany is another question and one which hardly concerns us.

"In fact," he said, "it is one of the most important things that has happened since the war began."

He continued:

"Military occupation of Iceland by forces of the United States of America is of first rate political and strategic importance.

"Purely American Policy"

"It has been undertaken by the United States in pursuance of the purely American policy of protecting the Western Hemisphere from the Nazi menace.

"I understand it is the view of American technical authorities that modern conditions of war, especially air war, require forestalling action and especially in this case in order to prevent the acquisition by Hitler of jumping off grounds from which it would be possible, bound by bound, to come to close quarters with the American continent.

"It is not for me to comment on these American views although I may say they seem fairly obvious to anyone who takes an intelligent interest in what is going on.

"The seizure of Iceland by Hitler would be of very great advantage to him in bringing pressure to bear on Great Britain and on the United States.

Britain's Position

"We have for some time past, with the assent of the Icelandic people and legislature, maintained a strong garrison in Iceland and the arrival of powerful United States forces will greatly reduce the danger to Iceland.

"This measure of American policy, therefore, is in complete harmony with British interests and we have no reason at any time to object to it.

"We still propose to retain our army in Iceland and, as British and United States forces will both have the same object in view, namely the defense of Iceland, it seems very likely that they will co-operate effectively in resistance to any attempt by Hitler to gain a footing.

"It would obviously be foolish for the United States to have one plan for defending Iceland and for British forces to have another.

Issues of Principle

"Collaboration for the common purpose, however, raises no issue of principle and if any issue of principle arises it may safely be left to British and American naval, military and air force authorities concerned who will, I have no doubt, study each other's convenience to the utmost.

"In fact, we welcome it.

"Whether similar satisfaction will be felt in Germany is another question and one which hardly concerns us.

"The second principle of United States policy which has led to the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Did Hitler 'Blitz' Nazi Communiques?

The appearance of clearly exaggerated and misleading statements coming from the usually restrained Headquarters of the German Army has caused such confusion to those seeking to know the truth of events taking place in the German-Russian struggle that The Christian Science Monitor presents a documented account of the erroneous reporting from Berlin, drawn up by a member of the Staff who has been in close touch with foreign cables since the commencement of the present campaign.

The fact that Herr Hitler is reported to have been editing the High Command communiqués raises important questions as to whether the Führer has assumed new powers in relation to the command of the Reich's Army.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hints that all is not well behind the scenes at German Headquarters come with a German radio message picked up in New York today to the effect the "silence of the German High Command" concerning activity by Nazi forces on the eastern front was "part of the superior German strategy."

The message goes on: "The world has come to realize by this time that the German military leaders prefer to act rather than to say one word too much," a habit which explains "their reluctance to reveal names and locations of objectives reached."

Had events proceeded normally this communication might have been accepted without question as being in accordance with the usual habits of the German High Command, for if there is one branch of the present German leadership that has shunned the methods of high-powered misinformation, it is the High Command with its brief, laconic and usually accurate communiqués.

But in recent days the High Command communiques have been exhibiting such extraordinary signs of eccentricity and reckless exaggeration as to reduce not only the general reader but some leading military experts to a state of hopeless confusion. Some revolutionary event at Headquarters had clearly extended Hitler's blitz methods to the field of military communiqués.

Commentators Confused

To those accustomed to laconic German communiqués announcing victories a day behind the event in Greece, France and the Low Countries, it was surprising to learn from this august source on June 28 that "tremendous successes" would be revealed on the following day, and "sensational" reports of the "largest-scale victories in military history."

When these hair-raising announcements were actually trumpeted forth on June 29 in a barrage of 12 separate communiqués, there were indeed some sizable achievements for German arms, such as 300,000 to 500,000 Russian troops trapped around Bialystok, 2,233 Russian tanks destroyed or captured, and 4,107 Russian planes destroyed during the seven days of the fighting, as against 150 German planes lost.

But there were no vast stretches of new territory conquered as in previous campaigns.

Moreover, even these claims bore the stamp of obvious exaggeration, in view of the fact that the Russians, minus 4,107 planes and 2,233 tanks, still had plenty of planes and tanks left to hold up

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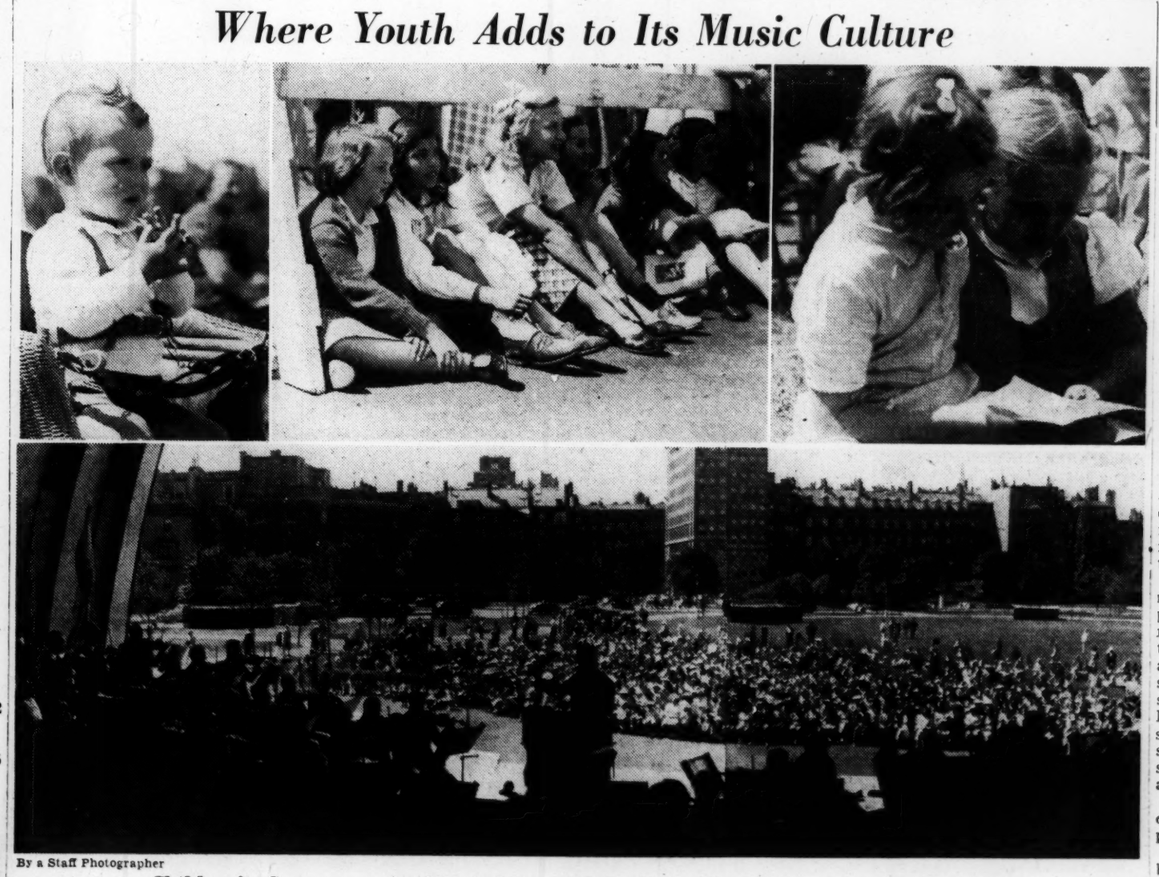
Where Youth Adds to Its Music Culture



By a Staff Photographer

Children's Concert at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade This Morning

More than 1,000 children gathered on the Esplanade this morning for the first children's concert of the season under the baton of Arthur Fiedler. Applause came from tots in baby carriages and older brothers and sisters seated on chairs and on the ground. At the right (at top) are two young members of the audience studying their program. Below is a picture of the Shell, with the orchestra looking out at the audience of youthful music lovers. The next children's concerts will be on July 16 and July 23 at 10 a. m.

U. S. Economist at Wellesley Believes Postwar Labor Slump Can Be Avoided

Over 15,000 Workers Get Pay Increase

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9 (AP)—Over 15,000 workers in two key defense industries in Connecticut—the American Brass Company and the submarine shipyards of the Electric Boat Company here—were assured of fatter pay envelopes today as the result of agreements with thsir employers.

Ratification of a compromise calling for an hourly increase of eight cents by the directors of the Brass Company and members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (C.I.O.) averted a threatened strike in its Waterbury, Ansonia and Torrington plants, working on huge Army and Navy orders.

In addition to the 10,000 employees in Connecticut, represented by the union, about 6,000 unorganized workers in the company's Kenosha, Wis., plant will benefit by the raise, President Clark N. Judd said.

The agreement, which a union official reported would bring the company's minimum hourly rates to 68 cents for men and 58 cents for women, was proposed last week at a government conciliation meeting in Washington. The union originally demanded an increase of 10 cents an hour, six cents more than the company offered.

At the Groton plant of the Electric Boat Company, employees approved by a vote of 1,460 to 309 a two-year contract increasing undisclosed hourly rates by 12 per cent and providing vacations with pay and other benefits. The company, employing about 5,500 men, concluded the agreement with the Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers Union of Groton, unaffiliated with either the A.F.I. or C.I.O., after it won a collective bargaining afency election two weeks ago.

Jacksonville Airport Soon to Rank With Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Rapid progress on a $750,000 expansion program at the local municipal airport advances it within a notch of the best airports in the United States, according to City Commissioner Thomas C. Imeson.

This program is being rushed under WPA projects employing 464 men. One new runway stretches 4,800 feet in length. The 3,799-foot east-west runway is being widened from 150 to 200 feet. Further extension of the last three runways is planned to bring them to a minimum of 4,500 feet.

Dr. Ezekiel Tells Fields for Defense Workers

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 9—Morale and unity are two fundamentals in democratic defense, according to Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, who lectured this morning at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College.

Emphasizing the vital need of unity, Dr. Ezekiel declared that anyone who appeals to passions today as between white and black, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, owner and tenant, or farmer and laborer, is—knowingly or not—preaching fascism, and helping to undermine national strength.

France, he asserted, fell partly because reactionary elements turned the war into an attack on the rights of the French working man.

Turning to morale, Dr. Ezekiel reminded the Institute members that it is closely allied with human welfare.

"On the positive side of the defense of democracy," he said, "we must strengthen the home front. Malnourished people make poor farmers, poor workers and poor soldiers . . . We must see that defense is carried through with the minimum of hardship on the underprivileged and with the maximum gain to their physical and spiritual level.

Avoid Land Speculation

"In the field of nutrition," Dr. Ezekiel went on, "expansion of the school lunch and food stamp programs, continued emphasis on the best use of available incomes, and further efforts to get farm families to raise more of the food they need for themselves, all can help raise the level of nutrition in rural areas."

In a period of rising farm incomes, he pointed out, there is a tendency for farmers to buy up more land—thus driving up land values and paving the way for a deflation such as the one which followed the World War. The better plan, he said, is for farmers to avoid land speculation—using their larger incomes instead for better living for their families and larger savings for future use.

Slump Can be Avoided

Dr. Ezekiel stressed the defense value of food production—especially now that large supplies are being sent to Britain under the Lease-Lend program. Furthermore, he said, a properly fed nation at home can do the job that faces it better.

Turning finally to postwar prospects Dr. Ezekiel declared: "Personally I believe that we can go from defense to the postwar world without the slump which so many fear is inevitable. I believe that once we have gotten all our people at work for defense, we shall find the ways to keep them at work for our own needs after defense is over. We need to work out such readjustments in business policies with respect to production, prices and wages, and public policies with respect to taxes, expenditures and social programs, that there will continuously be buying power here for as much as we can produce."

Joining last night in a panel discussion on "Steps Toward Hemisphere Co-operation," Dr. Ezekiel touched on the need for better nutrition of large sections of the South and Central American peoples.

A case was mentioned in which a large engineering company associated poor work output with poor food for the workers—and installed a commissary of its own. After getting this good food regularly the workers doubled their output.

Dr. Ezekiel also stressed the continued existence in Latin America of small groups of great wealth, which control much of agricultural and industrial production. "We should," he urged, "do everything we can to strengthen the hands of middle class groups with the interests of the masses at heart—as against the interests of the exploiting groups."

This is of vital importance, he asserted, because effective collaboration between the New York republics must depend largely on the increasing production and consumption of the masses.

Dr. Enrique S. deLozada, who has spent a number of years in the diplomatic service of his native Bolivia, supported this same view.

"Always," he declared, "liberal minded, middle class groups in South America are striving to do away with the relics of feudalism. Our struggles for many years have been to liquidate this feudal system. As the growing middle classes have tried to assert themselves, the oligarchies—which always have been supported at the critical moment by outside interests, often in the United States—have opposed their progressive moves."

Recently, however, Dr. deLozada explained, there has been a reversal of sympathies. The middle classes, which always opposed the "Yankee Imperialism" of the United States, now strongly favor New Deal policies and Secretary Cordell Hull's moves in the international field. And at the same time the exploiting classes—which have always looked for support to American financial and industrial quarters—now oppose the New Deal Administration "even more violently," he said, "than do some of your own economic royalists."

"Even the Indians," Dr. deLozada added, "know about Roosevelt and what he stands for."

The point which he drove home most strongly was that "if there is going to be New World solidarity it must be based on solidarity of the masses—not of the oligarchies."

Solidarity Not Simple

Both Dr. deLozada and Mr. Ezekiel called special attention to the often-forgotten fact that Latin-American countries are as different from each other as are the countries of Europe, in many respects—so that plans for hemispheric solidarity cannot be simplified too much.

Paraguay, said Dr. deLozada, is even so bilingual that government debates—usually carried on in pure Spanish—are apt to change suddenly, in moments of emotion or heated argument, into the local Indian language.

The reason that the Germans have obtained such a hold upon South American sympathies, he explained, is that the old—pre-Nazi—settlers there did not engage in exploiting peoples or resources. Instead they did much, with their industry and efficiency, to build up the countries where they settled.

But now, he went on, the Nazis are capitalizing on this inherited good will and are pouring in propaganda of all types—with a view to possible exploitation on a scale never attempted by Britons or Americans in earlier days. And the exploiting classes in Latin America, he added, are turning an attentive ear to this propaganda.

The next lecture in the evening series, open to the public, will be given tomorrow night at 8:15 o'clock in Alumnae Hall by R. E. Gilmore, representing the defense committee of the National Housing Association of Manufacturers. The subject will be "What the Defense Program Means."

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. J. Martin Klotsche

Professor of history at State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis., heads groups which talk over United States foreign policy at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, in session this week and next at Wellesley College.

Redistricting Faces Battle By Democrats

A legislative battle of major proportions was in sight today as plans to eliminate the Congressional district of Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge were approved by the Republican-dominated special committee appointed to reapportion Massachusetts into 14 Congressional districts to replace the present 15.

The plan, approved by the committee on a straight party vote of 18 to 11, also makes what Republicans call a fighting district of the territory represented by Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville. Democrats insist it will be safe Republican territory.

Thus the plan would make certain election of at least nine Republicans in 1942 and make possible election of an additional Republican to replace Mr. Healey. Such a change would give the Republicans a 10 to 4 majority in the Massachusetts delegation to the national House in place of the present 9 to 6 majority.

Previously, the committee had attempted to draft a plan which would eliminate three of the present six Democratic seats, but, it is understood, this was found to be practically impossible.

Minority Ready for Battle

The reapportionment program which the Democratic minority in the House and Senate are ready to battle to the end divides the Eliot district among six other districts. The Democratic City of Cambridge, Mr. Eliot's home city, goes into the district of Representatives Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Boston. Lincoln and Watertown would go into the district represented by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Lowell. Brookline will go to Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston. Newton will be given to Representative Richard G. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton, Wellesley will go to Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of North Attleboro, Minority Floor Leader, while Waltham and Weston will be given to Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Worcester.

In exchange for Cambridge, Mr. Flaherty would lose Chelsea to Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Lynn. Mr. Flaherty will also get Wards 1 and 3 of Somerville, according to the plan.

The Democratic strength in the districts of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, Majority Floor Leader, and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton will also be increased under the plan.

Healey Hit in Somerville

Mr. Healey's district would include North Reading, Reading, Lynnfield, Wakefield, Saugus, Stoneham, Melrose, Malden, Medford, Everett and Wards 4 to 7 in Somerville. At present it includes all of Somerville, Medford, Malden, Everett and two wards of Cambridge. Thus the Congressman would lose Democratic strength in Somerville and be forced to overcome new Republican strength brought into the district.

It is understood State Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, is considering running against Mr. Healey.

Placing of Brookline in Mr. Tinkham's district brought immediate criticism from Philip G. Bowker, member of the Metropolitan District Commission. He announced he would run against Mr. Tinkham in the 1942 election, opposing the latter's anti-British stand.

Mr. Casey's district would be changed by addition of Millville, Sutton, Douglas, Northbridge, Millbury, Blackstone, Milford, Upton and Uxbridge which would be shifted from Mr. Holmes' district. To the latter would go the present Casey district towns of Framingham, Wayland and Sudbury.

Mr. Martin would gain Hopedale and Mendon from Mr. Holmes, as well as Natick, Dover and Stoughton.

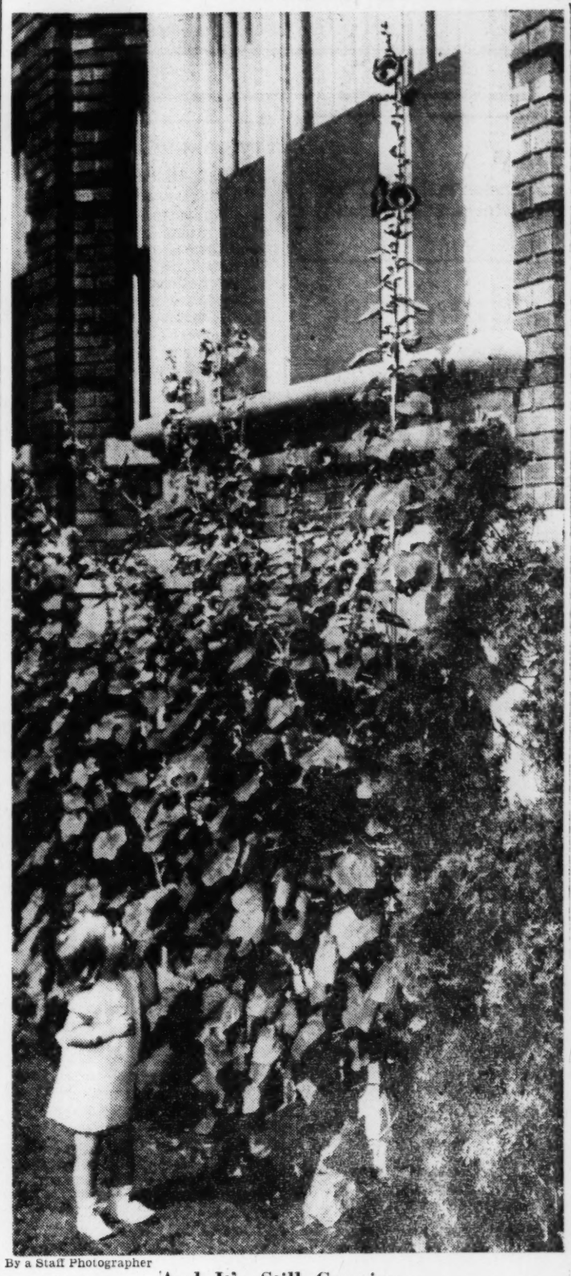
Minority Report to Come

Several other shifts would be made throughout the State to strengthen Republican Representatives generally and to boost Democratic strength in all Democratic districts but that of Mr. Healey.

State Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate, immediately announced the Democratic minority on the Redistricting Committee will file a minority report.

"We shall explain our position fully," he said, "in regard to redistricting the State. We shall accompany our report with a full statement as to the action of the Committee since its creation."

Senator Dolan charged that the majority plan sets up districts in which the population ranges from 270,000 to 333,000. He added that the Democratic plan will set up districts ranging from 307,000 to 308,000 population.



By a Staff Photographer

And It's Still Growing

"Way, way up!" exclaims little Audrey Louise Whalen, of 1197 Boylston Street, Boston, as she gazes skyward to the tip-top of the hollyhock, 11 feet and 2 inches high, that towers above the others in front of her home.

Raid School For Newton Opens Tonight

One of the first local air raid precaution schools to open in the State will begin in Newton tonight when more than 1,000 men are expected to attend the first session in the Newton High School.

Patterned after the school recently held in Boston by the State Committee on Public Safety and headed by men who attended that course the school is expected to provide trained wardens for every section of the city.

For the purposes of civilian defense the city's 12 villages have been divided into districts of about 100 families each. Each village will have a warden and deputy warden with a neighborhood warden in each section.

Regular sessions of the Air Raid Precaution School will be held at the High School on Monday evenings beginning July 14, continuing through August 11. Village sessions will be held in local schoolhouses Wednesday evenings beginning July 16 and continuing through August 13. At the latter sessions first aid courses will be given by instructors provided by the Newton Chapter of the American Red Cross.

William V. M. Fawcett, is Chief Warden of the Newton Air Raid Precaution Services. L. A. Bruce is deputy Chief Warden.

U. of Vermont Deficit Reported

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 9 (AP)—A report that the University of Vermont's financial statements had been faulty—showing a surplus of $8,585 on June 30, 1940, when actually a $416,146 deficit existed—has been made public by Gov. William H. Wills.

He said the figures were based on an examination of the University's books by an accounting firm. The Legislature ordered the examination last year after the passing of Guy W. Bailey, the University President.

The report, released yesterday by the Governor, said an additional appropriation of $250,000 for each of the next two years must be made by the Legislature to safeguard the best interests of the university. The Legislature is adjourned and a special session appeared probable if the Governor approved the recommendations.

The Governor said the accountants reported finding entries "which had the effect of overstating income or understating expenses, thus causing operating results to be reported on a more favorable basis than otherwise would be done."

A report, compiled by Dean Paul C. Packer of the University of Iowa, recommended that the Vermont University undergo a complete internal remodeling.

Iceland Move Stirs Reports Of Sending Out First Division

Reports that the Army's streamlined First Division of 15,000 men will shortly be dispatched to Iceland to re-enforce the sailors and marines already established there could not be confirmed today.

Officials of the Division said that no information concerning such a move had reached them and pointed out that such a move would be a military secret and would come under sealed orders.

The unannounced return of 4,000 members of the Division from North Carolina, where they were engaged in landing maneuvers with the Marines, was strictly according to training schedule and should not be interpreted as a sudden change in First Division plans, officials pointed out.

Best information available at Fort Devens was that the regular training program is going on as scheduled—subject, as always, to changes.

It may be recalled that several weeks ago Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, announced that the First Division would be the first to move if the United States had to send an expeditionary force abroad. He has termed the First "a task force of the first priority."

The First Division has been receiving priority in armaments and other equipment and is considered one of the best-trained divisions in the Army.

It should be pointed out that the division is motorized and is definitely a mobile unit. The question was raised today as to what value a division on wheels would have in Iceland.

Rumors concerning movement of the First have been rife for several weeks. At one time it appeared scheduled to go to the Caribbeans for landing maneuvers. Several times last-minute cancellations kept the troops at Fort Devens. It is reasonable to assume that when and if the Division moves it will leave unannounced.

Other military and defense news in brief:

Review for General Wilby—Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding the First Corps Area, will review the First Engineers Battalion at Fort Devens tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The General served with this outfit in the World War. Sergeant Walter Goble, Company C of the Battalion, the only remaining member of the World War Battalion will be greeted personally by General Wilby. Sergeant Goble has been a member of the First Engineers for 22 of his 24 years in the service.

Furloughs for Edwards—About 75 per cent of the 26th Division at Camp Edwards will be granted a nine-day furlough in late August or early September, Division headquarters has announced. The general furlough for approximately 13,500 men will be granted after the camp training period and before the Division maneuvers in North and South Carolina in October and November. The rest of the men will receive furloughs before the mass vacation.

Maine Governor To Visit—Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine is expected to go to Camp Blanding, Fla., next week to visit members of the Pine Tree State National Guard in training there. The Governor said he expects to be there July 16, the date set for the divisional review.

Colonel Bolling Transferred—Col. Alexander R. Bolling, for the past several years attached to First Corps Area headquarters at the Army Base, South Boston, as intelligence officer for the Corps Area, has been ordered to Washington, where he will be attached to the General Headquarters staff of the War Department. He will be succeeded in Boston by Lieut. Col. William A. Walker.

Anti-Pollution Hearing Is Set

A public hearing on legislation to eliminate sewage pollution from Quincy Bay and Boston Harbor will be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. by the House Committee on Ways and Means at the State House, Boston.

The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs has recommended a $15,000,000 construction program to stop the discharge of raw sewage into the harbor waters.

Do the Sailor Boys Feed Well? Ask One on a U. S. Destroyer

If you want a good meal, you can get it (if you belong to the crew) on a destroyer such as they build over at the Boston Navy Yard.

Ask a sailor on the brand new U. S. S. Wilkes and you get this kind of chirp:

It's a good feeder all the time.

"A good many people have the wrong impression. They say, 'Come over to the house and have a good meal for a change.'

"The food here is always good and it's well balanced."

And if you aren't satisfied, roll along to the next deck, tackle another lad in white, and inquire again, "How's the grub?"

"It's good, all right."

A Sunday Dinner

If this second youngster isn't very talkative, the bill of fare is willing to go into more detail. Here is last Sunday's dinner:

Chicken soup, roast chicken, sage dressing, gravy, mashed potatoes, fresh asparagus, lettuce salad, layer cake, bread and butter, coffee.

Now a lorn sailor boy far from home ought to manage to scrape along on a snack like that, don't you think?

As for the week-day dinners, which also come at noon (and it is officially rumored that the crew sometimes feeds better than the officers) a typical log runs like this:

Roast beef, pan gravy, mashed potatoes, steamed asparagus, layer cake, stalk celery and radishes, bread, coffee.

Nor do these meals pivot regularly, so that the crew knows that every Monday is pork chops, Tuesday beef, Wednesday lamb, etc. Rather the grub is rotated within its limits, like the moderate irregularities of the tides.

It must take a bit of study to chart a week's menus, and when they come out all typed on a single sheet, this gives the impression of a pretty little puzzle all finished. Then the cook has nothing more to do than to follow his map.

Some day they may build roof gardens on battleships, where the boys from the farm aboard can raise the ship's vegetables. But a snappy little destroyer designed for speed will never go in for agriculture, and gets green goods only when in port.

From Boston Stores

The fresh vegetables and the layer cake come from Boston markets and stores. Once the ship goes to sea, the fresh things like that run out after a few days.

Then the large ice box becomes an especial treasure house, keeping stores of beef and other meats, eggs and butter almost indefinitely.

While the food on board may be like that ashore, the china is far from anything ever seen in Boston. It's nearly half an inch thick. The cups and dishes, all white, look like over-stuffed upholstery. They are amazing. But then a dish has to have an individuality to be able to bounce cheerfully off the table to the floor.

"Yes, it breaks very easily," remarks an officer. "But metal dishes wouldn't do, because they couldn't be kept clean."

Washing the dishes is easier in the Navy than in the home. Dishes are stacked on trays and shoved into the scullery, which is a metal box with an endless chain. The hot water inside scalds them, and they come out clean.

Another gadget you find on the destroyer that you don't at home is hammocks in the dining room. Somehow that doesn't seem so useful an idea ashore. But on this thin, dashing ship, which doesn't look as if it could possibly house the 200 odd men it does, they have to economize. They feed the crew in two installments, and a few of the sailors sleep over the tables where they eat.—**Fred Carr.**

Fleet Combs Sea For Missing Plane

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—A big naval patrol plane staffed by two officers and five men, missing since Thursday, was the object of an intense search today by ships and planes of the Atlantic Fleet.

The hunt for the missing PBY-5 has been on since she was heard from for the last time late Thursday, while on a routine patrol flight off the northeastern coast.

Pilots of the craft were Ensigns Robert H. McKown of Atlanta, Ga., and Joseph C. Haskell of Charleston, S. C. Enlisted men aboard were Wyman Richard Van Liere, aviation machinist's mate, first class; Lynton Melmus England, aviation machinist's mate, first class; Claude Andrew Ashley, radioman, first class; Lynn Elliott Dunlap, radioman, third class, and Anthony Henry Gazafy, aviation machinist's mate, third class.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Convocation of the Harvard Summer School. Greetings by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Dean Francis T. Spaulding of the Harvard Graduate School of Education will speak on "The Crisis in the Schools." Music will be supplied by the Silverberg Quartet, assisted by Miss Esther Parshley, cellist. At Memorial Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "French Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Norma Bertolami. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on international current events, by Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith College. A question period will follow. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

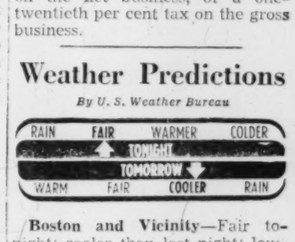
Club Liquor Taxes Favored by Long

Massachusetts would gain $800,000 to $1,000,000 additional revenue by taxing the liquor business of tax exempt clubs, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, informed the House Committee on Ways and Means recently.

The Commissioner favored a tax of one and one-half per cent on the net business, or a one-twentieth per cent tax on the gross business.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity—Fair tonight; cooler than last night; lowest temperature in the lower 60's; Thursday fair, moderate temperature; moderate west to northwest winds.

All New England except Maine—Fair tonight, cooler than last night; Thursday fair.

Maine—Fair in southwest portion, cloudy with occasional light rain in north and east portions tonight and clearing in southeast portion late tonight; Thursday fair in south, mostly cloudy in north portion; cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh west to northwest winds diminishing to moderate tonight and Thursday; broken clouds to overcast with occasional light rain east of Bar Harbor tonight; fair Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	78	New Orleans	79	94
Chicago	58	74	New York	68	83
Denver	60	90	Norfolk	71	85
Kansas City	72	95	Philadelphia	68	88
Los Angeles	61	82	St. Louis	72	92
Miami	77	87	San Francisco	52	73
Minneapolis	70	82	Washington	67	86

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 9, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides in Boston

Thursday, 12:38 a. m.; height 11.4 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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★ WATCHES

17 jewels, 14K yellow gold, 6 sapphires, 4 diamonds	$175	$125
17 jewels, 18K white gold ladies' watch	$70	$49.50
Ultra-thin, stainless steel strap watch	$29.75	$22.25

★ 14K GOLD JEWELRY

14K gold topaz quartz brooch	$15	$10
14K gold jade earrings	$25	$15
3 Zircons and 4 diamonds set in 14K gold ring	$100	$75
Star Sapphire set in man's 14K gold ring	$110	$77.50

★ SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES

Round Salad Dish 14" wide of solid silver	$85	$57
Handsome 4 piece tea service of solid silver	$115	$85
Baby Comb and Brush Set of solid silver	$3.25	$2.40
Bronze and Black Duco 3 piece Dresser Set	$5	$3.50

★ GLASS AND GIFTWARES

Stemware—broken lots	$5 doz.	$3 doz.
Aluminum Trays with floral borders	$3.50	$2.50
Cake Sets of 9 pieces	$2.50	$1.95

★ COSTUME JEWELRY

Indian jewelry of coin silver	$3.00	$1.50
Simulated pearl necklaces	$5.00	$3.00
Wide assortment of tuxedo and dress sets	$5.00	$3.50
Costume rings in many designs	$3.00	$1.50

★ LEATHER ACCESSORIES

Hand Bags from a wide selection	$5.00	$3.00
Fitted Cases, toilet accessories	$3.50	$1.75
Bill Folds, 10K gold mountings	$1.75	$1.25
Key Cases, many zipper styles	$2.00	$1.00

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LOWELL—154 Fletcher St. ..... Tel. 7710
MALDEN—Burns' Garage ..... MAL. 1227
MONTPELIER—Tavern Garage ..... Tel. 48
NEWBURYPORT—Cashman & Condon ..... Tel. 22
QUINCY—118 Saville St. ..... GRA. 8200
SALEM—Hughes Garage ..... Tel. 0181
SPRINGFIELD—Kimball Garage ..... Tel. 2-3141
TAUNTON—Young's Trans. ..... Tel. 377
WALTHAM—560 Main St. ..... Wal. 3355

FOR AN HOUR OR A YEAR

World Amity by Agreement Sought by Business Women

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 9—Support for the "principle of international organization so that disputes which now lead to war may be settled by pacific means" headed the list of resolutions adopted by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs yesterday in biennial convention here.

Overhauling the Federation's study program, the delegates representing 76,000 women in every State and possession, also voted to study the question: "How far should the United States go in aiding the victims of aggression? Should we, for example:

"A. Embargo exports to aggressor nations?
"B. Convoy ships?
"C. Use any of our armed forces?
"D. Take any other measures?"

Committee Recommendation

The actions on foreign and domestic policies followed a standing committee's recommendation and was recognized as the high light of the Federation's concern with world affairs. Any stronger or additional stand was unscheduled, as the convention moved on to other matters, such as the vocational session today.

In ordering the study of United States aid, the convention discarded the current plank, which had studied "a foreign policy which provides for the adoption of financial and economic measures designed to withhold aid from treaty violators."

Other study items discontinued included: Reduction of land, air, and naval armaments by international agreement; and "Methods of settlement of international questions by submission to arbitration rather than the use of force through adherence to the World Court or other legal instrumentalities."

This latter principle was deemed embodied in the overall principle of international organization, by the adoption of which the Federation freed its hands, according to officials, for embracing whatever new forms of international organization emerge from the war.

Trade Study Dropped

"Due to the war," study of reciprocal trade treaties was "temporarily suspended."

Also discontinued was study of "reorganization of the Federal administrative machinery to promote efficiency and economy," on grounds it did not "lend itself to immediate legislative action."

Other resolutions included: Establishment and preservation of the right to work for compensation, "a property right, which should "not be abridged or denied by reason of race, religion, sex, economic or marital status;" extension of civil service; adequate appropriations for the Federal Women's Bureau; ratification of the Equal Rights and Child Labor Amendments to the Federal Constitution; opposition to discrimination against women; opposition to legislation for women alone; Federal aid to education with "State control of funds and policy guaranteed;" jury service for women in every State; and State legislation in conformity with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The vocational session today explored "new frontiers of usefulness" for women, including agricultural science and public housing, as well as expansion in civil service, music, and vocational education and the fashions industry.

Last night, members of the Institute of Pacific Relations examined the "impact of the European War on the Pacific area."

Mrs. Margaret K. Holcomb

Of Glendale, President of the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Daytona Beach Cuts Expenses; Lower Tax Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Citizens of Daytona Beach are rejoicing as reports show that the first six months of the fiscal year ends with expenditures about $20,000 less than the budget, a debt of $73,000 paid up and all current bills paid.

Mayor Ucal Cunningham, reviewing accomplishments of the Daytona Beach committee Administration that took office last October claimed that "business-like handling of the City affairs would make lower taxes almost a certainty."

Among the accomplishments of the administration are: Formation of a City planning board, employment of a City Planner, and contracting for an aerial view of the city; formation of City publicity department; inauguration of a rotating purchase policy for municipal gasoline and oil purchases; a 25 per cent increase in wages for common laborers, increase in pay for police and fire department employees; bonding of employees who handle City money and materials; purchase of new City busses, cars and trucks; improved garbage collection service; erection of $1,200 clubhouse for Daytona Lawn Bowling Club; survey of City's sewage disposal; inventory of City yards to check up on vanishing materials; employees in all local night clubs fingerprinted; Bethune Point established as a camp site for visiting troops; recreational entertainment provided for soldiers; WPA project at municipal airport to cost $465,000; WPA codification of City ordinances and charter at cost of $700; approval obtained for construction of a $5,000 radio training school, City to pay $1,000.

Navy Aid to Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The State of Virginia has received "direct and substantial benefits," totaling $43,958,000, from the United States Navy's half-billion-dollar program to expand the Nation's shipbuilding facilities to meet the emergency demands, it has been learned here.

Schoolteaching in Wartime Britain

Children and teachers of the towns transported to countryside out of area of bombings.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in England

Through a gap in a hedge in a secluded country lane on a spring day in 1941, the visitor concerned with the future of British youth might have seen a reassuring vignette. For there was disclosed one of the good things brought about through the exigencies of war—a class of small children from the city, well-wrapped-up, wind-tanned and sturdy, sketching a watertower, with the millwheel and waterfall beside it.

Back of the transformation which has brought the beauties of the countryside into the experience of hundreds of thousands of children and teachers from elementary and secondary schools in the towns, lies a story of prodigious hard work, the overcoming of many difficulties, the adjustment to an altered scheme, designed as a temporary measure but in effect a permanency until the end of the war.

"Once upon a time" it seems now—actually it was in September, 1939—a party of dusty, hot, thirsty children, with gas masks slung over shoulder, name and school ticket fastened on coat, each carrying a few belongings packed by "Mother" back in the city, clambered out of the train at the village station and looked round vaguely for the familiar red outline of the "bus." But it wasn't there.

This was just the first of the many familiar things they were going to learn to do without during the coming months and years. Soon they began to realize some of the others—no school, no "Mummie," no fish-and-chips, no "pictures". . . . Just "teacher" left to do everything in those first difficult hours.

School in Village Hall

And what a task the teachers had in arranging for these children to be suddenly transplanted from the East End of a great city into the depth of the country. The first problem was to find a school. The village hall presented itself as a rather cold, gaunt, unyielding proposition. But it had a roof. And gradually as oilstoves were procured for heating, cretonne curtains hung at the windows, and some chairs borrowed from the vicar, it began to take on the appearance of a schoolroom. But it was much too small and the only place for the overflow class was at the village inn.

The teacher settled the children into their billets. Then came the walks to explore the countryside. For thousands of slum children the first of these was one of the most momentous discoveries in their young lives.

Many had never seen green fields before. Soon, however, they were thoroughly at home, reveling in new adventures and making themselves useful by collecting acorns, selling them to the local farmers for animal food. They gave the money to the Spitfire Fund.

Teacher Vacations 'Staggered'

Since that time the teacher has been able to arrange for children to help the farmers in various ways. Many of those billeted on farms are determined that they are going to work on the land when they leave school.

Spring and summer vacations have been re-arranged in many districts so that children can help with potato-sowing, fruitpicking, haymaking and so on.

This has meant that the teachers in most cases have had to forgo the long holidays which they valued so much before the war. Their vacations are "staggered" so that there is always someone on duty to keep an eye on the children and do for them many of the small tasks which "Mother" did at home.

Clothes and footwear are two big problems in the country, and teacher and foster-parent have had to use much ingenuity. The village people in some districts have helped in this respect. They have arranged sewing parties and, in consultation with the teachers, have re-cut old clothes and made them into new ones, and patched and mended rents and tears made by energetic youngsters in getting through fences and jumping ditches.

Tasks of Co-ordination

The teacher has to be prepared to meet many and unexpected problems as they arise. Just recently there has seemed to be in some places a shortage of milk bottles. As each child in the Infants school is allowed one third of a pint of milk each day, the staff has to divide up the milk which used to come in half-pint bottles and now arrives in quart containers!

The task of co-ordination falls heavily on a head-teacher whose school has been scattered over a wide area. In some cases in the children are divided up among many small villages. In one case in the home counties the area covered was 20 miles. The head-teacher had to buy a bicycle in order to keep in touch with her staff and children.

In another case a headmaster had his pupils distributed among four different schools in a new neighborhood.

School staff in "reception" areas have had a different set of problems to face in coping with their visitors. If other accommodation was not available for use of the evacuees, the local school buildings had to be shared by the regular inhabitants and their visitors. Consequently "staggered" school hours had to be arranged, the "locals" had to go to school in the mornings and the "visitors" in the afternoons. Alternative accommodation however was found as soon as possible.

Family of 18 Reunited

Visits of parents from the home town often make problems for both teacher and foster-parents. As in the case of children from the East End of London. Eight children from one family were billeted in the village, in three different houses with foster-parents.

A letter to "teacher" announced one day that mother and father and brothers and sisters were coming down at the week end to see "the family." They arrived—ten of them, the sons in the Army happening to be on leave at the time.

So this reunited family of eighteen were allotted the village hall. And they so enjoyed being together again that the whole family camped out there for the Saturday night.

In schools on the outskirts of London, where evacuation is only voluntary, still other difficulties occur. Every week fresh children are sent to school in the country by their parents, and at the same time others are returning. The attendance is constantly fluctuating. The children return but there are not enough teachers.

Men teachers have joined the fighting services, others are in the country. Thus, until recently in one London school three teachers attempted to cope with nearly 200 children of different grades. "We keep them occupied" was the teachers' laconic reply to inquiries as to how they managed.

Horizons Widened

Amid the great material changes which have been taking place since the outbreak of war have also come intellectual changes. Just as the horizons of the children have, in many cases, been extended, so the thought of the teachers is being widened. It is sometimes said that teachers are disheartened, disgruntled, and cynical. Such attack is mainly leveled against those who were never fitted to be teacners and who unfortunately realized it when it was too late.

On the whole the teaching profession still looks primarily to the furthering of educational ideals. The raising of the school-leaving age, they feel, is a very necessary improvement. But the more thoughtful looks beyond this to a revolution in the approach to the problem of national education. There should be a resolution and direct advance toward a more democratic system of education, he feels.

Many of the more advanced and unorthodox thinkers maintain that a properly educated democracy must be based on adult study. The worker would return for periodic instruction at some residential school or college, for three months or more in the year as has long been done in the People's High Schools in Denmark.

While facing the complicated problems of totalitarian war, the teachers are thinking and planning for the education of youth in post-war Britain.

© Fox

An Incident of Wartime Britain

Exploring the countryside. Children evacuated from slum district of London read their maps before setting out on an expedition from their adopted homes.

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people — the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the third.

Clubwomen Seen Playing Bigger Role in Public Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 9—Gratifying increases in activity of business and professional women in national and international affairs were summarized in reports today at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here.

Affirming that no group has more at stake in the outcome of world events than Federation members, Mrs. David Simms, Chairman of the International Relations Committee, reported that 42 States had submitted summaries of work in international relations done by 1,445 clubs and 1,286 committees.

During the year, 151 clubs reported the launching of community discussion groups on international affairs, Mrs. Simms disclosed; 385 clubs had similar discussion groups in their communities which they did not launch but with which they are actively cooperated.

Constructive Work Cited

"This report," said Mrs. Simms, "gives me great courage, for it shows that our clubs are more and more taking their place in constructive and important community enterprises as leaders and as cooperative groups.

"Assistance to refugees in our various communities was generously given. Sixty clubs reported projects of this kind. The assistance took various forms. Sometimes it meant giving vocational counsel, sometimes seeing that the refugee business and professional women became members of their groups," she continued.

Other activities included Red Cross work, war relief, help for men, women and children to enter this country with proper affidavits.

"It is because we have so much at stake that I have been bold enough to plead for more concentrated effort in study and action on international affairs," declared the Chairman in her report to the delegates from the 1,700 member clubs, at the Ambassador Hotel.

Active in Communities

"Unless more of our clubs are willing to follow our international program, it will be impossible for our Federation to take action when action is needed by our country. If we take no action, we are in effect saying that business and professional women are not interested in having a voice in shaping our country's foreign policy—and this year I know this is not so."

Reviewing the work of the various clubs in State and local affairs, Mrs. Lucy Somerville Howorth, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, said:

"On club, for example, took the initiative in revising the city's budget in order to save interest for the city. Another club carried on a survey of all social services performed by the Federal, State and local governments and by private agencies, with a view to determining whether the services were adequate, and if not, whether they can be improved. Other clubs carried on a survey of their community's attitude toward women who work —especially married women.

More Officeholders

"And still others this year participated in public affairs by volunteering their services on draft registration day; by starting a recreation center with a well-equipped library for a near-by camp; by initiating a local airport and pilot-training school; and by setting up a Central Volunteer Bureau to co-ordinate the volunteer services of the Community," she continued.

"Besides the nine women legislators in Congress now, and the 140 women members of State Legislatures, there is an encouraging increase in the number of women holding local offices, such as Probate Judge, Town Coroner, Superintendent of Education, and Justice of the Peace," said Mrs. Howorth.

The National Chairman praised the State Chairmen who "have risen to the needs of the times brilliantly."

In regard to club projects for the ensuing program year, the individual clubs should utilize the particular talents of their members and should conform closely to the national theme of the clubs to "Strengthen Democracy for Defense," Mrs. Howorth declared.

Mrs. Nettie Simms

International Relations Chairman, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

American Credits Eased by Italy

ROME, July 9 (AP)—The bank accounts of United States citizens were opened to withdrawals July 8 in the first relief from credit-blocking regulations by which they were frozen June 16.

Banks were authorized to pay American individuals up to 5,000 lire ($250) a month for living and other necessary expenses. Withdrawals from business accounts are to be allowed also under special licenses issued by the Ministry of Foreign Exchange in each case.

Transfers of funds from the United States also was permitted in limited amounts, thus solving the three-week-old problem of Americans living in Italy without remittances from home. The procedure now is for dollars to be sent from the United States to Buenos Aires, where Argentine pesos are purchased and transferred to Italy, where they are converted into lire.

Price Executive Named For Foods in OPM

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Harold B. Rowe has been named Price Executive for the Food and Food Products Section of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Mr. Rowe, on leave from the Brookings Institution, formerly was extension economist at Massachusetts State College, and has conducted research work for the Agriculture Department.

California High Court Backs Right to Pick Healing Method

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — By ruling of California's Supreme Court, choice of healing methods in accordance with an individual's own beliefs is affirmed in California law as not prejudicial to that person's ordinary legal rights in the collection of damages in case of injury.

The precedential case of Henry Christiansen, in which a judgment of $8,000 was awarded by a jury to Mrs. Ada Lea Christiansen, a widow, from Harry Hollings, is the case in point. It was taken to the Supreme Court after the trial court, Judge Elmer E. Robinson, and the District Court of Appeals, had both denied applications for a new trial.

The Supreme Court, by denying the petition for a hearing, affirmed both the verdict of the jury and the findings of the two lower courts.

Following is part of the ruling of the District Court of Appeals, which, having been upheld by the Supreme Court, now becomes the precedent in California, and, doubtless, will be regarded in this light in other States:

"The correct rule is that an injured person must use reasonable diligence in caring for his injuries. What is reasonable diligence depends upon all the facts and circumstances of each case. There is no hard and fast rule that the injured person must seek medical care of a particular type. Self care may be reasonable under the circumstances, and the jury should be so instructed where that factor is relevant.

"Similarly, if the injured party is a believer in Christian Science, the jury should be instructed, as it was instructed in this case, that such belief is a factor to be considered with all the other evidence in determining whether the injured person used reasonable diligence in caring for his injuries. If the injuries are such that a reasonably prudent man would seek medical care, such care must be secured. But where the injuries are not of such a nature, as in the present case, the jury may properly consider the religious beliefs of the injured person in ascertaining whether he exercised reasonable care.

"Certainly the courts should not disregard the beliefs held by a large number of reasonable and intelligent people in passing on the efficacy of the curative means adopted by the injured person. . . ."

Mr. Christiansen, a fireman and switchman on the State Belt Line Railroad, was injured when, while driving in his automobile to work one morning, the door of a parked automobile he was passing was swung open, jolting the Christiansen car and throwing him violently against the steering wheel.

For six days a medical doctor was in attendance, and then Mrs Christiansen informed him that his services were no longer required, and that a Christian Science practioner was going to treat the injured man. When Mr. Christiansen passed on five days later, a coroner's inquest was held, and a physician and surgeon called as an expert witness testified that, in his opinion, peritonitis, as a result of an acute appendicitis attack resulting from the blow received, was the cause of death; that death was caused by traumatic peritonitis.

Attorney Arthur Joel, who represented Mrs. Christiansen in all the legal proceedings, announces that he has been informed that the judgment of $8,000 will be paid. Mr Joel made a thorough study of legal cases involving the free choice of healing care in accident cases, and regards this as the first of its kind in the United States.

Battlefield Baths —But No Manicure

CAMP LEE, Va., July 9 (AP)—Thanks to the motor age, United States soldiers soon may be able to move into action fresh from a hot bath, well laundered and scrubbed behind the ears.

A 12-man showerbath trailer, the first of its kind, was on display at the Quartermaster Corps' replacement center here today.

The trailer can be hauled right out to the site of field maneuvers. While the soldier is taking his bath, his uniform may be sterilized in a contraption mounted in the center of the van. Of course, the clothing comes out rough-dried, but regulations don't demand that the soldier have creases in his pants while chasing the enemy.

Adapting the elephant-trunk principle, the bath wagon is arranged so water may be sucked up from a near-by stream. Heaters bring it to the desired temperature before it enters the spray.

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Busy Program Prepared for 26th Division to Cover Remainder of the Year

Lawyer Raps $125,000 Fee For 'El' Probe

Expenditure of $125,000 to finance a court inquiry into the Boston Elevated situation is "unnecessary and unwarranted," Reuben H. Nitkin, Boston attorney, wrote today in a letter to all State legislators.

Mr. Nitkin, who petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court for an audit of El books and for an accounting by the El, pointed out to the legislators that his proceedings would accomplish the very purpose for which the Governor and Attorney General seek $125,000. Reached at his office today, the attorney estimated the cost of an audit would be about $5,000, not more than $10,000. He said he would be willing to bear that expense himself.

Investigation of the El books would be accomplished by summoning the records into court for examination by a certified public accountant, he declared. This all depends, of course, on a go-ahead signal from the Court, he said.

So far Mr. Nitkin has not obtained the signal. Judge Stanley E. Qua of the high court ruled against him in preliminary hearings. The petitioner was found to have no "private right or particular interest" in the proceedings. Mr. Nitkin said today he would appeal Judge Qua's ruling, amending his petition to comply with all technical requirements.

Mr. Nitkin said he had been following the Elevated situation for several years. Finally, he "just got tired" waiting for the situation to clear and filed his petition.

Boston's three-cornered tangle over the El books and methods, knocked about from the Finance Commission to the State House to the courts and back to the State House, culminated recently in the Governor's proposal for judicial determination.

Opposed by Mr. Nitkin and State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, who also has a petition before the Supreme Court, the Governor's recommendation met the approval of several cities and towns served by the El. The State Auditor sent word to the Legislature he could audit the El books for about one fifth what the Governor asked.

Mr. Nitkin's petition alleged that the 14 cities and towns served by the El were over-assessed about $20,000,000 to pay annual Elevated deficits. This sum, according to Leslie L. Landers, counsel for Mr. Nitkin, was used to improve Elevated equipment. Improvement of equipment improves the holdings of the stockholders and should be paid for by them, Mr. Landers said.

Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

Young New England at Work

This striking photographic study, which might well serve as an illustration for Edwin Markham's famous poem, "The Man With a Hoe," is symbolical of the way in which many rural New England youths are spending their summer vacations from school—by helping to provide food to speed the Nation's vital defense effort.

Combat Team Training Planned at Camp Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Combat team training, command post exercises and Army Corps-directed division maneuvers, with unit training interspersed to take up slack time, make up the training program as it exists now to cover until the end of the year for the 26th Division here, it was announced today by Lieut. Col Earle W. Lancaster, Division Public Relations officer.

There are different kinds of combat team training and all of them will be practiced by elements of the Division. There are regimental combat teams, and there are brigade combat teams and the problems which can be devised for them, the different combinations of teams that can be brought to oppose each other, are such that all units and organizations should have a good working knowledge of the procedure to follow in most instances when the training period for this year is over, Colonel Lancaster said.

It is understood that the training program may be changed, called, called off or carried out in some other locality far from this Cape area, he continued.

To the uninitiated, a regimental combat team is just a reinforced infantry regiment. When an infantry regiment is reinforced, it has operating with it, additional auxiliary troops, namely, a battalion of field artillery, plus a company of engineers and a medical detachment.

Merely Larger Group

A brigade combat team is simply a larger body of men, with more of each kind making up the team. A brigade would have two infantry regiments, plus a regiment of field artillery, plus a correspondingly larger body of engineers and of medical troops, with possibly some other detachments of other auxiliaries.

In combat team exercises, one R. C. T. could oppose another, one B. C. T. could oppose one R. C. T. or one B. C. T. could oppose another of the same or equal strength. These exercises can be terminated in a day, a day and night, two nights and one day, or can be extended even longer, all according to the demands of the problem. Those proposed for the 26th Division vary from one day or one night in extent to two days and one night, the longest on the program.

The purpose of the exercises can be varied too, from one or two definite requirements to a series of several following one another in logical sequence, from the initial transporting of troops to their positions, to the conducting of hostilities through to either victory or defeat.

These are the exercises that face the elements of the division and the division itself for the coming months.

Let it be definitely understood that this program of training has been in existence for some months. At this time there have been no definite instructions handed down by higher headquarters to the divisions as to any changes. There is always that possibility, however, as illustrated recently by an infantry officer in remarks to his men: "What you are doing now is the correct method now, but we (meaning the officers) have been told that the latest method of doing this job is entirely different—and better, so don't be surprised if, before very long, we will be called upon to forget the way we are doing it today and learn a new and improved way to do it."

Changes Are Frequent

Changes like this are frequent in this new, inexperienced but willing and rapidly learning army.

The Division and its elements are now engaged in combat team training. This has been scheduled to continue until July 28. On this date there is a change, and from July 28 until Sept. 1, there will be five division maneuvers. No one knows, in the Division, of what these will consist. Sixth Army Corps headquarters knows, however, but is not saying anything. One of the proofs of a good Division is the rapidity with which it can pack up and get itself set in a new position. It is not even known in the Division where these maneuvers will be held.

From Sept. 1 until Sept. 29, there will be, according to the schedule, Corps maneuvers in the Massachusetts - New Hampshire area. What these maneuvers will consist of is not known at Division headquarters. They may include the 1st and 26th Divisions, which are the major troops in the Sixth Army Corps and then again, they may mean maneuvers of all organizations in the Corps with the exception of the 1st Division. They may include brigade combat team exercises with the 26th Division in the field against a brigade. The 26th Division may bivouac or encamp in the Fort Devens area and move into the field for periods of several days for maneuvers. The Division might even continue to base in this camp and move in convoy to the northern Massachusetts border.

Maneuvers Certain

Here in camp no one knows, but maneuvers of some kind or another for the Sixth Army Corps are coming and unless something unplanned for happens, they will be held on the above dates.

Between the dates Sept. 29 and Oct. 6, the 26th Division will move south to the area between Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina. There the maneuvers of the First Army, of which the Sixth Corps is a part, will be held.

The Army maneuvers will not start, however, until Nov. 3. From Oct. 6 until Nov. 3, there will be more Corps maneuvers. Just what these will entail no one here in camp knows.

The War Games, or, as it appears on the schedule, Army Maneuvers, will extend over the period from Nov. 3 to Nov. 30. From Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, the 26th Division is scheduled to return to its base, which is Camp Edwards and from Dec. 7 to Jan. 4, 1942, the schedule calls for unit training.

Fay Foto Service, Inc.

At Boston Headquarters of United China Relief

Allan Forbes, Executive Chairman of United China Relief, in Boston, is presented with a copy of "Eternal London" by the author, Jack Frost, New England artist. The new book is to go on sale July 25. Miss Susan Wu Chang, recently returned from China, looks on. United China Relief opened headquarters this week at 1 Court Street, with Floyd L. Bell as Executive Director, and Phillips Ketchum, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Recreational Coffers in N. H. Filling With Record of Cash

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 9—Early reports from all sections of New Hampshire indicate that the 1941 summer recreational business may set an all-time high.

Use of any particular set of figures for compiling reports on the recreational industry is difficult because patronage of a particular area or type of recreational activity varies from year to year.

It is interesting to note that one year tourists seem to keep on the move; the next year the reverse is the case. The 1941 figures up to now show not only a record flow of traffic and gasoline consumption, but a demand for all types of accommodations. That increased pay rolls in defense industrial communities are contributing to this increase seems certain because large numbers of cars from States with big defense orders are observed on the highways of the State.

Soap in Fall for Britain

At least one aid for Britain project has shut down until autumn. Although not generally included among the list of essential industries, the making of soap is more or less important to public welfare. Britain has need for soap, and Mrs. George A. Mark, the wife of the Unitarian Pastor at Franklin has been carrying on a project of making soap for England, a project that she has closed down for the summer months. From grease that has been contributed by Franklin housewives Mrs. Mark has turned out 300 pounds of soap so far, and 75 pounds more are in process. In the fall Mrs. Mark expects again to be on the receiving end for contributions of grease so that she may resume the production of soap for England.

Air Raid Protection

Plans for the organization of civilian air raid defense services in New Hampshire under the State and national defense program are being made available to those interested through the publication of a pamphlet on this subject by the State Council of Defense. The booklet first sets forth the need for local civilian air raid defense organizations and then goes on to point out the methods to be used in setting up such groups, the methods of training and operations, and the available State and Federal guidance and assistance. The booklet urges all communities having fire departments to organize auxiliary departments, and all having police forces to set up auxiliary organizations. Other organization needs for emergency purposes are discussed both as to their purposes and the methods of organization and operation.

Colby Aids Evacuees

At Colby Lodge on Little Lake Sunapee 24 young evacuee girls are enjoying a month of camping through a project being carried out by girls from Colby Junior College. The campers come from Madras, India; England, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Austria. They are the children of evacuee families now in Boston and New York, and back in their home countries the heads of the families were physicians, lawyers, judges, businessmen, and an officer in the Polish Army. Most of the girls came to the United States less than a year ago, having fled from central Europe. The project is part of Colby's activities in international relations.

More Motor Boats

As of July 1 a total of more than 4,500 motor boats had been registered for operation in New Hampshire with the State Public Service Commission, which handles such registrations. These registrations mark a gain of about 800 over the figure for the similar date a year ago. Of this year's registrations, about 4,300 boats were for private use, 250 for public hire, and 33 were dealers' demonstrators. Lake Winnepesaukee, the State's largest lake, has the largest number of motor boats. More than 600 inboard motor boats have been registered for Winnepesaukee; Lake Sunapee with 90 comes second, and the rest of the registered boats are on 59 other bodies of water. These registrations do not include outboard motor boats, which operate on practically all of the bodies of water probably in a much greater number.

N. H. Planning For Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 9—Former United States Senator George H. Moses, President of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, is expected to convene that body the third week in September to consider amendments to the State's constitution for curbing the growth of the State Legislature, already the largest law-making body in the nation.

Leaders of the movement to cut the size of the House of Representatives, which on the present basis will require remodelling of the Chamber for the 1943 session, are doing preliminary work aimed at achieving the objective with least possible difficulty. Mr. Moses and other leaders of the movement are meeting with key Convention members in various sections of the State so that many differences of opinion may be ironed out. This is expected to make it possible for the Convention to keep within the appropriation of $12,000 provided for it by the Legislature that recently adjourned.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Fridays, 8:05 a. m., WELI 960kc.

'Courtesy First' Is the Slogan Of Bourne's Traffic Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNE, Mass., July 9—This is the ideal town in which to be stopped by a traffic cop.

Were you speeding? Skipping a red light? Weaving in and out of line? Passing on the brink of a hill?

You won't get a ticket.

You'll be given a neat little pocket-sized, paper-covered 20-page pamphlet called, "Welcome to Bourne, the Gateway to Cape Cod."

There will be the whir of a siren, the sputter of a motorcycle, the call to "pull over there," and then:

A courteous gentleman—all the Bourne policemen, per order of the Selectmen, are courteous gentlemen—will walk over, put one foot on the running board, open the little blue book, and begin to read you a lecture:

"We are glad to greet you and we invite you to tarry. We hope you will enjoy yourselves while visiting Bourne villages. Here we have an environment for peaceful relaxation.

"Breathe in the fragrant atmosphere of piny forests, carpeted with bayberry and blueberry shrubs, the checkerberry and sweet-smelling, Mayflower vines.

"Enjoy the gentle cool breezes from our salt-sea bays . . . Stop and look around!

"Amusements? You said it! More fun going on in Buzzard's Bay and other parts of Bourne than you can shake a stick at."

All this can be explained. It's not the millennium. It simply is a new policy of Chief William R. Crump Jr. He posted a notice in his office July 7 ordering officers to "extend all courtesies possible" to first offenders and to "be particularly attentive to out-of-state motorists."

A little further on in his blue book it says, "The longer you stay the better you will like Bourne."

True—but not if you get caught the second time.

Republican Club's Committee Named

Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Director of the Political Department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, announces her committee for the coming year as follows: Mrs. Walter F. Baker of Brookline, Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose, Miss Helen T. Elms of Wellesley Hills, Mrs. Frederick H. Keyes of Newtonville, Mrs. Frank A. Mason of Newton Center, Mrs. George B. Rowell of Cambridge, Mrs. Swan Hartwell of West Newton, and Mrs. Robert T. S. Lowell of Boston. The committee makes plans for programs of both a national and international nature in the political field, for the education and information of the club members.

Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, of Brookline newly-elected President of the Club and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Club Secretary, of Boston are members, ex-officio, of the Committee.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Don't Lose Faith, Women Poles Told

Women of Poland were urged never to lose their courage and faith, in a message which Dorothy Thompson, woman journalist, broadcast by short wave radio from Station WRUL last night. Her 20-minute talk from Boston was followed by a Polish translation by Mrs. Jadwiga Korsta, widow of a Polish Army officer, who reached the United States three months ago after an adventurous escape from Poland.

"The darkness that is over you, the shadow that is over you, will be dispelled if only you never lose courage and never lose faith," declared Miss Thompson, in assuring the Polish people that the influence of the Western Hemisphere is being extended daily. "No Nation can be conquered whose people are unconquerable," she added, asserting that "there is no such thing as an invincible Army."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 10

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; news.
7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking listeners in the West Indies and North America.
(15.13mc-19.5m and 11.73mc-25.6m).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Band; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Salute to the Argentine.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.
London—6:20 p. m.—"London Calling," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Master Concert, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Organ Recital; News in English; Hungarian Phantasy, by Szekely, Orchestra; Gypsy Band; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, J. B. McGeachy, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—London Tango Orchestra, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First and Second Acts of "Carmen," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.3 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Calling the World," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Iceland Service Ahead for Hub's Seized Ships

Four Danish vessels in Boston Harbor will soon join the United States merchant fleet serving newly-acquired off-shore bases, including the enlarged sphere of operations in Iceland, it is reported in Boston today.

This is the first indication of what use will be made of the ships seized here and in Portland, Maine, by the United States Maritime Commission last month. Two other vessels in Boston Harbor, one German and one Italian, are awaiting repairs before going into service.

Occupation of the former Danish crown possession by the United States will require a large fleet of tankers, freighters and other supply ships, observers in Boston predict. Actual transport of military forces will be accomplished by Army and Navy transports.

However, the task of establishing commercial relations with the recently established independent republic of Iceland, of supplying both soldiers and natives and at the same time carrying out other operations will depend on the Merchant Marine. United States replacement of British holdings in Iceland may well develop a virtual "ferry" service between United States ports and the island, it is believed. Meanwhile, other United States bases from Newfoundland to Trinidad must be serviced.

The Danish ships, the Juta, Rita, Emma, and Haerta Maersk, were all seized under orders of the Commission on June 16. The Juta was taken in Portland. All but the Emma have been chartered by the Commission to the Marine Transportation Lines of New York. The Emma is chartered to the Pennsylvania Transportation Company of Philadelphia.

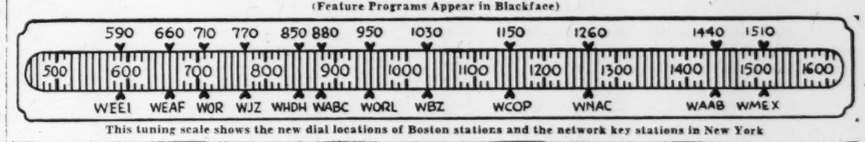
Both firms are established transportation companies, engaged for several years in coastwise trade, according to officials here.

Legal tecnnicalities presented by seizure of the ships are not yet untangled. Most of the vessels had keepers aboard, placed there by firms prosecuting claims against the owners of the vessels. Under the law enacted by Congress early in June, owners of and claimants against the seized vessels are to be indemnified by the United States Government.

Owners of the vessels have presented a motion to the Federal District Court of Massachusetts to dismiss the claims against the ships. Hearing has been set for July 29 before Judge George C. Sweeney.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm" ..	Music; Clyde Lucas' Or.	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Dance and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook..	John's Other Wife; sk..	"The Guiding Light" ..	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Association for Child Education Convention	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Melody Marathon ..		"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Highlights and Halftones	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Let's Waltz"	Curley Bradley's Orch. .	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Highlights and Halftones	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Edna Smith	Edgar A. Guest; News ..	"Young Widder Brown"...	Harold Turner, pianist..	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave" ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life" ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills" ..	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts" ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports ..	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather .	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"; drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Marion Mann, songs..	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Ethel Cooperstith, piano
8:00	Grand Central Station	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music		Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian"; drama; Elm. Davis	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	Party; Louise Massey and the Westerners	Boake Carter, news ..	Dance Music
8:45				Will Johnson's Orch. ..	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour"	Frontline Headlines ..	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd Hulick, m. c.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Millions for Defense; speakers; orchestra	"Meet the Band"		From London; Art. Mann	
9:30		News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	News Service	
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra .		"Adventures in Rhythm"	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony of Melody"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing .	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs			Dramatic Experiences ..	Dance Digest
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs..	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Pageant of Melody, Attilio Baggione, tenor...	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.			Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings	Local News; Weather..	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30			Sen. Chas. W. Tobey ..	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	C. Barnett's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes" ...	Musical Clock; News ...	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; Music ..	Musical Clock	George and Dixie.....	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue" ..	Headline News; Morning Toast; Talk	"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"		"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music....	News and Rhythm.....	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams, "Listen Ladies"	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Hymn recital	"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-up" orchestra
9:45		Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge ..	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph" ...	"Musical Early Edition"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk..	"Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	from Fort Devens	Shopping With You
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Shopping With You
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster" ..	"The Family Circle" ..	Pepper Young's Family	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk..	Two Men and a Girl ...	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Keith McLeod Troubadors
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News ..	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture ..	Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	**National Farm and Home Hour: H. R. Baukhage.**	Sunday Serenade	Italian music program ..	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..		Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	**Washington News**	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White" ..	N. E. Agriculture News..	"As the Twig Is Bent" ..	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air" ...	Marjorie Mills: household talk	"Front Page Farrell" ..	Piano Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather		"I'll Find My Way" ...	"Song Stylist"
2:00	Network Program	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World" ..	News, Cedric Foster	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15	Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"The Mystery Man" ...	Sport comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	"You're an Expert" ..	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Don Artiste," pianist	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride ..	"Orphans of Divorce" ..	"Against the Storm" ..	**Boston Braves vs. Chicago Cubs Baseball Game from Braves Field**	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..		Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook ..	"John's Other Wife" ...	"The Guiding Light" ..		Sports and music
3:45	Col. P. Logan; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy		Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub ...	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"; sk...		"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Your Defense" ..	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Stella Dallas"; serial..		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		Console Capers
4:45	**Vincent Sheean**	Edgar A. Guest; News ..	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave" ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	Tony Pastor's Orchestra .	"Portia Faces Life" ...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	The O'Neills"; sk.	Drama Behind the News .	"We, the Abbotts" ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs ..	"Don Winslow"; sketch ..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk ..	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Melodic Caravan ..	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup" ...	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor ..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World ...	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	"Who's News"
7:30	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours" .	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Concert Miniatures" ..	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Preside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Midweek Function" ...	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Fred B. Cole		"Sky Over Britain" ...	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"SPEBSQSA," quartet; E. Davis, news	The Week in Industry ..	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	Berlin talk; orchestra .	Dance Music
8:45		Diane Courtney, songs		Skinnay Ennis's Orch ..	Larry Clinton's Orch
9:00	**Major Bowes**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby, Bob Burns, Connie Boswell, Music Maids, Guests, Orchestra**	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Major Bowes**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch		**Robin Hood Dell Summer Concert**	
9:30	**Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad			"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra .		**Robin Hood Dell Concert**	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Montreal Symphony Concert**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore, guest**	"Parade of the News" dramatization	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz; questions; answers		**'Good Neighbors': drama and music**	"The Great Gunna" comedy skit	Dance Digest
10:30		Ahead of the Headlines			Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead			Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather ..	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30			Barry Winton's Orch. ..	Johnnie Davis Orch. ..	"Day's End"; music
11:45	M. Loring's Orch ..	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch. ..	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

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Boston Bakery Workers Demand Pay for Time They Have Been Idle in Strike

Preston Case Brings Out Fact Of Pari-Mutuel Law Violation

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was engaged today in an attempt to prove to a Suffolk County jury that the illicit horse-race betting business, which flourishes despite the pari-mutuel race-betting law, led to the murder in 1937 of Louis Gaeta.

The State was in the third day of its trial of James F. Preston, Wilmington sporting figure, for the shooting of Gaeta, of Revere, an operator of horse-race "bookie" establishments. The contention of the State, in its trial before Judge William C. Giles and a jury, is that Gaeta had tried to "take over" some horse-race betting places operated by Preston, who it claims was a "big shot" gambling operator, and that Preston shot him.

Today's session was recessed immediately after it convened in the Superior Court. No explanation was given for the recess, but Timothy Callahan, chief of defense counsel, was seen immediately afterward to go downstairs to the cell room where Preston is confined, presumably for a conference with him.

At yesterday's session evidence of the existence of an illegal horse-race handbook business on the North Shore was presented. Under the pari-mutuel betting system, approved by the voters in 1934, horse- and dog-race betting is permitted at the race tracks under the State-supervised pari-mutuel system, but is prohibited elsewhere.

Testimony was introduced to show that Preston at the time of the murder on Nov. 23, 1937, was the operator of a large and illicit horse-race handbook business on the North Shore, with its headquarters in Winthrop. Michael Kingsley, of Everett, testified he was office manager of the enterprise.

Gaeta, the son of Italian immigrant parents and a long-time friend of Preston, had just purchased the Mal-Nor Café on Shirley Avenue, Revere, 15 days prior to the murder. This was disclosed by his partner in the deal, William L. O'Brien, Jr., also of Revere.

Gaeta had planned a gala opening for the café under its new management, but he made a boast. According to Kingsley's testimony, Gaeta "announced" that he was going to "take over" a cigar store next door to the café — a store which was operated by two of Preston's "agents" in the business of soliciting and accepting bets on horses.

When word of this planned expansion by his young competitor reached Preston, the latter went to see Gaeta at his café, Kingsley told the jury. There were words. "Do you think that's a nice way to use me?" Kingsley said he heard Preston say to Gaeta.

Not wishing to continue the argument inside the café, Kingsley said, Gaeta asked Preston to step outside. They moved to the curb. There was more argument. Kingsley said he saw Preston's hand come out of his pocket, heard four or five shots, saw Gaeta fall, then Preston ran and jumped into his automobile and drove away.

Several witnesses who knew Preston well said they had not seen him since that time. As a matter of fact, Preston was a fugitive from justice for more than three years until he surrendered voluntarily to the District Attorney last May 19.

Another who testified of the gambling activity yesterday was Arthur Jacobs, now a Work Projects Administration worker, who said he was a "bookie," or betting solicitor, for Gaeta in 1937.

State preparations for the trial were carefully made, even while Preston was a fugitive. Material witnesses were kept in prison in default of high bail, or were held in "protective custody" in a hotel for more than a year, to assure their personal safety.

When Preston surrendered last May, these witnesses were rounded up and held once more in high bail—from $10,000 to $50,000. The witnesses thus held for safe keeping included Kingsley, Samuel Zarinsky (termed by Kingsley an "agent" of Preston's bookmaking business), Ruth Dalton (who is said to have been a few feet from Gaeta during the shooting), and Charles Caldara.

No Sign Seen Of Peace In Bread Strike

Boston's 12-day bread strike appeared to be far from settlement today as the spotlight swung from the striking truck drivers to the more than 5,000 bakery workers who have said they will not return to work until their wages are paid for the period of enforced idleness.

These workers, members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union, A. F. of L., base their claim for wages while idle, according to a union representative, on a 40-hour work week guarantee signed with the operators.

This development has temporarily sidetracked conciliation efforts between the striking truck drivers and bakery operators. Representatives of the bakery workers' union and the bakery operators met with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration this morning in an effort to iron out this latest wrinkle.

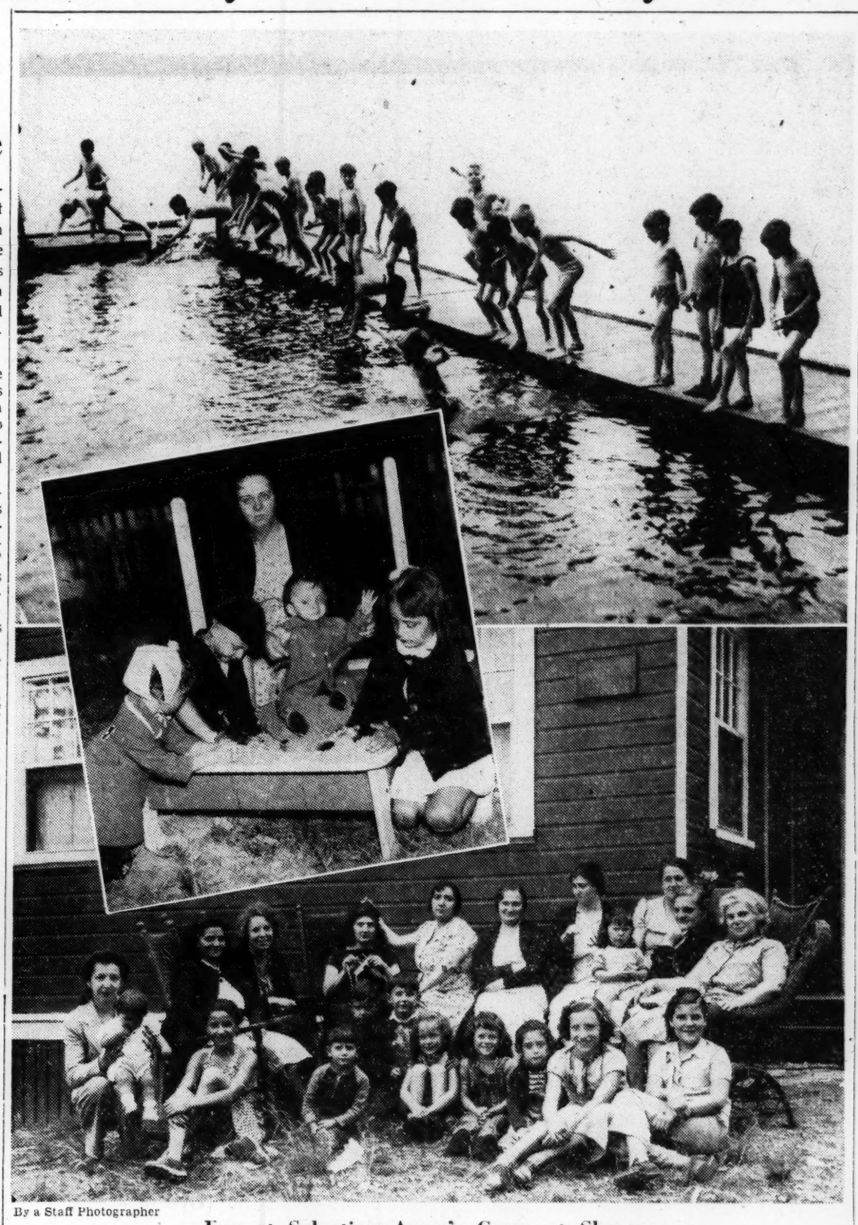
After a morning-long conference with union and bakery representatives, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said: "I never saw such a mixup." Fred Knight, veteran department conciliator, who has been sitting on labor dispute cases for years, also said he never saw such a situation.

Meanwhile, the bread shortage gave Greater Boston housewives as well as store and restaurant people something to think about. Chain stores, not yet affected by the strike as their bread is baked in their own ovens and delivered on their own trucks, and local bakeshops were about the only places where bread could be obtained.

In some suburban communities, bread queues were actually reported as housewives stood in line outside of stores where bread was available.

Strikers were picketing bakeries where bread was still being made, in an effort to cut off supplies that have been reaching some stores. There was no interference with bread going to hospitals, army camps, and institutions.

Accounts of violence were few, although it was reported that a Watertown truck driver was stopped yesterday afternoon on Watertown Street and bakery products consigned to a Newtonville store were dumped into the street.



By a Staff Photographer

Fun at Salvation Army's Camp at Sharon

Top: Some of the more than 500 boys and girls at Camp Wonderland of the Salvation Army, ready for a dip in Lake Massapoag. Center: Mrs. Ellen Powers of Boston, one of the 24 mothers comprising the first group at Wonderland this season, with four of her five children, all under school age. Bottom: Group of mothers and children, gathered for an afternoon visit in front of one of the cottages.

Building in Brazil and Cuba Reported as Still Increasing

Foreign Trade Flashes

Construction activity continues in both Cuba and Brazil, it is announced by Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

In Cuba, the bulk of the work this year is in the small dwelling field, while in Brazil, it is featured by municipal improvement programs, he said.

Cuban building has been appreciably greater during the first quarter of 1941 than in the corresponding period of 1940, particularly in Havana and vicinity. The chief reason for the increase, it is pointed out, is the so-called Rent Adjustment Law, passed in March in 1939.

This law exempted buildings and edifices of all kinds newly constructed since July 1, 1937, from payments during varying periods of time, of all land taxes, and taxes on licenses granted for building construction. It also allowed a reduction of 33 per cent of all quotas or annual amounts for water supply. The law was due to expire on March 25, 1941, but was extended for six months.

Construction is at a high level in Brazil, especially in Rio de Janeiro, and Soa Paulo. In the former city, it is proposed to remove a small mountain to make way for a new avenue 50 meters in width, the total improvement costing an estimated $25,000,000 in American currency. Private construction includes plans for a cold-storage warehouse for fruit.

Lumber Shipments

The acute shortage of ships is resulting in decreased lumber shipments from Canada, despite substantial order backlogs, and an increasing number of inquiries. Shipments to the United States are reported declining both by sea and by rail. Shipments to the United Kingdom, South Africa, and the West Indies, are limited by shipping space that is available.

Marble Chips

Marble chips are to be imported by the United States from Cuba for use in floor construction. They were formerly imported in volume from Italy. The chips are being extracted from marble quarries in various parts of the Province of Pinar del Rio, and it is believed to be the first time that such material has been exported to the United States from Cuba.

Canal Zone

Increased Canal Zone spending is expected to give further impetus to Panama's encouraging economic status. A bid by Panama Contractors, Inc., of $22,436,086 for dry excavation work on the Third Locks project, has been accepted. This will necessitate large scale employment of labor.

Cotton in Iran

Cultivation of cotton has made notable progress in Iran during recent years, acreage jumping from 108,280 hectares in 1936 to 257,500 hectares in 1938. Further increase is reported since that time, but no official statistics are available. American types of cotton have been found adapted to Iran's climate and soil conditions.

Suit Closes Road To Deer Island

Boston penal authorities today were using a pontoon footbridge and steamer facilities to transport men and materials to Deer Island House of Correction, following court action closing the road across Shirley Gut which links the Island with Winthrop.

Superior Court Judge John E. Swift granted a temporary injunction against use of the road upon complaint of Oliver F. Green of Salem, owner of a piece of land traversed by the road. A hearing on the case has been set for next Monday.

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New Joint Session Planned On State Income Tax Measure

A new joint session of the Massachusetts House and Senate will be called shortly to untangle an unprecedented parliamentary mixup resulting from legislative action on a proposed constitutional amendment to permit adoption of a graduated State income tax.

At yesterday's joint session legislators supported the amendment by 136 to 74, the 136 favoring votes being four less than the majority of the 279 elected members required by the constitution on amendments. The majority could be obtained only by counting the votes of nine present members who were paired with absentee legislators.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate and presiding officer at the joint session, first ruled the amendment had been approved and passed on to the 1943 Legislature for necessary further action. Following the session Senator Goodwin, after talking with parliamentarians, announced that he had erred in ruling the measure had been approved and stated that the measure was killed.

Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, chief advocate of the graduated income tax, immediately insisted the President's mistake had deprived him of his right to move for reconsideration of the vote.

Outcome of the controversy was agreement among legislative leaders that a new joint session will be called for the purpose of allowing reconsideration of the vote.

One thing is now certain. When the next vote is taken on the income tax amendment, both sides will keep a strict count so that no further parliamentary error will be committed.

Coakley Case: Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, today announced that he has engaged William H. Lewis, widely-known constitutional authority, to assist him in his defense against impeachment charges at the forthcoming Senate trial.

The Councilor was impeached by the House of Representatives several weeks ago, and the Lower Branch drew up 14 articles of impeachment on which the Councilor must stand trial in the Upper Branch.

The charges against the Councilor are "misconduct and maladministration in office" in connection with pardons granted to hardened criminals.

Meanwhile, it is understood the Special Senate Committee established to draft rules and procedure for the trial, will report to the Senate either today or tomorrow.

Yesterday the Committee reported adversely on an order filed by Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem, seeking an advisory opinion from the Supreme Judicial Court as to whether a simple majority or a two-thirds majority vote is necessary for removal in impeachment proceedings.

Today the Senate, by a 15-to-9 vote, rejected the order.

Pre-Maritial Tests: The House by a 50 to 47 vote passed to be engrossed a bill requiring persons contemplating marriage to submit to physical examinations.

Rural Lighting: Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, withdrew his bill to allow construction of rural electrification lines in Massachusetts with Federal funds but indicated he would resubmit it at the 1943 session. The Legislative Committee on Rules had held up the measure because it was filed after the deadline for submitting bills.

Old Age Assistance: The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill barring public examination of the records of old age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind. Public officials, including legislators, would be permitted to see them, however.

Beano: Charges that operators of beano games are fleecing the public by arranging so that "house players" obtain the big prizes were made today by Representative Perlie Dyar Chase (R), of Boston, before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

He urged passage of his resolve for a special legislative commission investigation of beano.

Mr. Chase stated "some games, according to responsible persons, have 'house players' along with the public. Five beans are needed on the cards to win, and possibly 25 persons will have four beans at one time. The 'house player' signals the announcer, perhaps by pulling up his tie, that he needs a certain number and the announcer calls that number irrespective of what number comes up."

Representative William E. Ramsdell (R), of Winchester, favored the investigation and said that the $10,000 requested for the investigation would be needed "for private detectives to catch the racketeers who could readily detect a member of the Legislature." There was no opposition.

District Offices Of WPA Closed

The six Massachusetts WPA district offices were closed today because of the drastic quota reduction and severe cut in administrative expenses, according to State WPA Administrator Denis W. Delaney.

These offices have been replaced by Area Operations offices, manned by skeleton staffs. Under the reorganization, more than 300 administrative personnel have been dismissed. District offices were located in Boston, Malden, Salem, Brockton, Worcester, and Springfield.

Resignations of District Managers have been received, and five of the six were today appointed by Mr. Delaney as Area Engineers as follows: Edward W. Fitzgerald, Boston; Walter F. Como, Malden; Harry M. Shanahan, Salem; William E. McQueeney, Brockton; James W. Meehan, Worcester. The sixth man, Timothy J. Collins, former Manager of the Springfield District, has been appointed Liaison Officer for that area.

Personnel in the Boston office have been reduced from about 90 to 12.

Richard Whitney Granted Parole

OSSINING, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—Richard Whitney, one-time head of the New York Stock Exchange, today was paroled, effective August 11, from Sing Sing Prison where he had been serving a 5 to 10 year sentence for larceny.

On August 11 he will have served three years and four months, the legal minimum, less time off for good behaviour.

The state parole board acted on the former financier's parole at a meeting in the prison.

The New York State Division of Parole announced that Mr. Whitney, his wife and an unmarried daughter would go to Massachusetts—the exact location was not disclosed—where he will manage an estate from which milk is the chief revenue.

Prior to his downfall, Mr. Whitney was the owner of large acreage in New Jersey and was said to be familiar with land management. The Board's announcement said that the Massachusetts estate is about 100 miles from Boston and that the former financier would receive an undisclosed salary and his keep.

The Massachusetts Department of Correction has agreed to supervise Mr. Whitney's case.

Gunstocks of Plastics

WATERTOWN, Conn., July 9 (AP)—Rifle gunstocks, traditionally made of fine wood since the days of the blunderbuss, will soon appear in plastics.

Joseph R. Neill, President of the Watertown Manufacturing Company and a pioneer in plastic manufacture, disclosed today that his firm was tooling to turn them out for a nationally known gun maker.

Mothers and Children Enjoy Camp Together

"The oldest will be ready to start school this fall."

Mrs. Ellen Powers, of Boston, was sitting on the edge of the sandbox in which four of her five children were playing at Wonderland Camp of the Salvation Army, near Sharon. She was one of 24 mothers who arrived last Saturday with their small children to enjoy a 12-days vacation.

What it means to be out in the country where the little ones can play safely in the out-of-doors and are not under foot in crowded city quarters all day long can best be judged by a visit to Wonderland. Today, Salvation Army advisory Board members, sponsors, and men and women supporters from many parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island had this opportunity at an "open house" arranged for them.

In addition to the mothers, there are more than 500 boys and girls of different ages, having a wonderful two weeks, playing, swimming in Lake Massapoag, hiking through the woods, eating three hearty meals a day with all the milk they want, and having cool, restful sleep in the quiet of the camp at night.

But there are other camps for boys and girls. Everybody thinks of them in the summer. Few organizations other than the Salvation Army, provide camps for their mothers.

Those at Wonderland are recommended by various social agencies because of their special need for the rest and freedom the camp offers. They are housed in six cottages, four mothers and their children in each. Aside from washing the children's clothes, there are no responsibilities. The cottages, standing on a high hill, overlook the little fenced-in playground, with sandpiles, a slide, and swings—both the old-fashioned kind and a whole row of little wooden ones in frames, with regular seats like a trolley car. There are enough of these to accommodate nearly all of the four and five-year-olds at once—and they are always being worked back and forth by busy little hands.

The mothers gather in the afternoon on their neighbors' porches or down at the playground to visit as they watch the children play. Sometimes they knit, and other times just sit—it's so good not to have anything else that one must do. Sometimes they take the babies riding in the baby carriages provided for each cottage.

Meals are served at the great dining hall where all of the children eat, but there are special tables and special service for the mothers.

Nearby is a rest house where a mother may go for an hour or so alone, leaving her children in care of the nurse who is assigned to regular duty at the cottages. Yesterday a group of the women was busy putting up pine branches and other decorations there for today's "open house" in which they took interest as hostesses.

Among those in the first mothers group at Wonderland this season is one whose home was burned last February. The social worker offering her something bright for the future, promised that she and her four children should have an outing at camp this summer. The mother didn't know where the camp was or who ran it, but she was on hand with the family when the bus started, and her gratitude was unbounded when she arrived. "Why, there is all the milk the children can drink and they are so hungry at mealtime. We are having a wonderful time here," she said.

Another mother with 14 children to look after at home is having a vacation at Wonderland with the four youngest.

The camp this summer is in charge of Maj. Maude Hazelwood and a large staff of workers. They conduct a full program of activities for the children daily, but the mothers' time is their own all day, and there is a band concert and program by the camp children each evening which they can attend if they desire.

Peace Now Seen Inimical to U. S.

BANGOR, Maine, July 9 (AP)—Any peace at this time must almost inevitably be at this Nation's expense, United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R. of Maine), declared here yesterday.

"A British defeat or a Hitler peace at this time cannot be contemplated with equanimity by the people of the United States," he said in an address prepared for the Bangor Rotary Club.

Russia's liquidation, Mr. Brewster asserted, would place Britain in a very difficult position with the "dangerous possibility of a growth in strength of the appeasement group in Britain as attractive proposals are presented to preserve the British Empire at the expense of the Russians, the Italians and the Japanese.

"South America might conceivably be assigned to Hitler as a sphere of influence with consequences for this Country that are not pleasant to contemplate."

Plan E Practice In Cambridge

Demonstrations of elections under the Plan E system are becoming a common occurrence in Cambridge where the proportional representation plan will be officially adopted Jan. 1.

The practice balloting at various meetings of many organizations is one means being taken to educate the voters in the methods of marking their ballots in the City election which will take place this coming autumn. The groups are also directing the counting of votes and conducting subsequent sessions at which proportional representation organization plans are discussed.

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2,560 to Reply To Hub Draft Call

The fifteenth Selective Service call to be issued since passage of the draft act, for a total of 2,560 men, was announced today by Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area in Boston.

The current call establishes a quota of 2,500 Caucasian selectees and 60 Negro selectees. The quota for each New England State is as follows: Connecticut, 995, white, 27, Negro; Maine, 420, white; New Hampshire, 183, white; Vermont, 139, white; Rhode Island, 304, white, three, Negro; and Massachusetts, 459, white, 60 Negro.

The induction period for these new selectees has been set for Aug. 1 to 11 at the Recruit Reception Center at Fort Devens, Mass. The inductees will go to various stations in the Second, Third and Fourth Corps Areas for processing.

Smithsonian Regent

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The White House approved yesterday a joint resolution naming Fredric C. Walcott of Norfolk, Conn., a former United States Senator, a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to succeed the late R. Walton Moore. The measure went to the Senate.

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ANNEX

'The Auk' Puts Main Reliance on Planes

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—"The Auk," a spare, silent Scot, has stepped into the hottest spot in British Empire defense — the Middle East Command.

As successor to the Empire's prime strategist, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Lieut. Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck commands the chain of ships, bases, and armies which bind Britain to its eastern Empire in India, Australia and New Zealand.

He is responsible, too, for protecting the oil fields of Irak, Iran, and the Bahrein Islands.

Seven hundred miles west of his headquarters at Cairo is the main threat to General Auchinleck's command: A German army estimated at between 15 and 25 divisions, or a maximum of 375,000 men.

At any moment this force, which reconquered Cyrenaica for the Axis, may burst past the bullet-whipped sands of Tobruk into Libya, paced by five panzer divisions and led by a daring tank-master, General Rommel.

Wide Area of War

But General Auchinleck's Scottish canniness must oversee other theaters of war:

Four hundred miles to the northeast, his troops occupy Palmyra.

Southeast in Abyssinia, other troops are rounding up the tattered remnants of Mussolini's Italian Empire in the foothills of the Ahmar Mountains and the baking flats of Danakil Desert.

To man his three fronts, "The Auk" commands more than 500,000 Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Indians, Free French and British.

Auchinleck is as different from Wavell as Grant was different from Lee. Where Wavell was merry, Auchinleck is austere.

In contrast to the saber-like brilliance of Wavell's spectacular career, Auchinleck's history shows plodding sureness.

Reliable and Steady

"Reliable" and "steady" are the terms which military men most often use to describe this tall, broad-shouldered man with reddish-brown cropped hair and moustaches. He looks like the famous Haig, and seems ten years younger than the 57 he is.

In a career that has taught him many kinds of fighting—from the use of ski-riding chausseurs in Norway to the use of mechanized units on the deserts—he has more than once been heard unconsciously quoting Wellington with the phrase: "The king's work must be done."

Generally orthodox in his military opinions, "The Auk" has placed great emphasis on the closest possible co-operation with the Navy and the RAF. As Commander of the Southern Command of England in 1940, he saw that his orders—"be ready to fight the Germans in the air, on the sea and on the land"—were empasized at every exercise.

Sure that the lessons learned in France and Norway cut "a lot of underbrush" out of military thought, he developed the system of mobile defense in England, aimed at hitting German landings with the maximum power of armored and motorized troops.

Saw Changing Tactics

He scorned talk about bayonets when "what we need is more antitank guns, more antiaircraft guns, more machine guns.

"The whole system of war as we knew it in 1914-1918 has been changed in this war," he has said.

"We must recognize aircraft as the most vital weapon, we must teach tanks, artillery and infantry to co-operate with it, and above all we must not fall into the error of saying: 'Jerry didn't do that at Loos. He can't do it here.'"

The son of a Scottish Colonel of Royal Artillery, Auchinleck entered the Army from Wellington College, rather than from the swank officers' schools at Sandhurst and Woolwich.

Before this war began, he had won most of Britain's military medals in World War fighting against the Senussi in Egypt, and later in Mesopotamia. In the thirties, he added the honors of Companion of the Order of the Bath and Campanion of the Order of the Star of India to his list by brilliantly - directed campaigns against the warlike Mohmands of Northwest India.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck

New British Commander in the Middle East Area.

British Attempt at Invasion Of Continent Urged in Press

By DeWitt Mackenzie

Special News Service

With great battles proceeding along the Stalin Line, British newspapers are demanding that England invade the Continent while Hitler is preoccupied with his Russian conquest.

If hit-and-run land-raids on strategic points is what the press has in mind, then it would appear that they might be carried out with good results. Any attempt to stage a major infantry invasion of the Continent at this juncture, however, would be fraught with great peril. The Russian war notwithstanding, Hitler's position is still too strong to warrant any such attack.

Quite another story might grow out of the adventure of comparatively small British descents along the continental coast for quick raids. The great German base at the port of Brest where the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been tied up would be a hard nut to crack, but a carefully prepared raiding expedition might be able to do great damage and make a get-away.

Benefit to Morale

Multiply this raid by many at other places and you have something worth while—both materially and as regards enemy morale. Actually, the British have been making small sorties onto the Continent for a long time, but the press may be right in thinking that this is an opportune moment for extending these.

The anxiety of Britons to get ahead with the titanic job they have on hand is quite understandable. Still, they may have to bide their time to try to take Herr Hitler's measure by wholesale invasion.

Strange things are happening in the wide sweep of the Russian theater. The Bolshevists not only claim to be holding the Nazis, but to have hurled them back with terrible losses at numerous points along the endless line.

Berlin's Terse Comment

The Muscovites say the great Nazi invasion has bogged down before the Stalin Line. This view finds echo in London and in Vichy, while Berlin replies tersely that the campaign is proceeding as per schedule, and rushes more troops toward the Russian front.

If the Russians are correct in their estimate of the position, then tradition has failed, and Herr Hitler has been stopped at least temporarily for the first time since his legions began to overrun the Continent of Europe nearly two years ago.

The Germans apparently have been held up at most vital points for some three or four days, due in part to the stout Bolshevist resistance and in part, to the necessity of giving their troops a breather and consolidating their position after their long, fast drive into Russian territory.

Bacon for Britain A Washington Topic

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Representatives of Britain, the United States, and Canada opened a series of discussions yesterday on the growing problem of keeping the British supplied with bacon.

Conferees declined to comment on the course of the talks except to say they were attempting to correlate British requirements with present conditions on the North American market. A British-Canadian contract for bacon supplies still has several months to run, but sources here said exports had far exceeded the original contract poundage.

Canada's surplus bacon has been used, these sources said, and consumers there already have been urged to curtail pork consumption.

2,018 Sacks of Mail Lost In Sinking of the Maasdam

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department announced July 8 that 2,018 sacks of mail were lost in the sinking of the steamship Maasdam recently. The mail was en route to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, and Iceland. The vessel sailed from New York June 10.

Because the loss was "due to causes beyond control," no indemnity will be paid.

Where Fighting Rages

By a Staff Artist

The Russian Front

Russians claim that the German advance into Russia has been generally halted.

Germans Report Advances At 3 Points Against Reds

Continued from Page 1

fights in the vicinity of Lepel, Borisov and Bobruisk, along the central front, last night.

Struggle in Bessarabia

Of the Bessarabian front at the south of the battle line the war bulletin reported:

"In the vicinity of Balti our troops made a number of counter-attacks on Rumanian and German troops as the result of which the enemy was driven back in disorder beyond the river Pruth."

The Germans, however, stated that strong Russian tank formations, thrown into a counterattack to check the German-Rumanian advance through Bessarabia, were crushed and destroyed.

Farther north, German engineers were reported busy the past few days laying out roads across swampy districts to facilitate the advance of German war machinery.

Masses of German infantry were reported making forced marches toward the front to fill in the gaps left by the rapid thrusts of panzer divisions and Schnelle Truppen (speed troops) bent upon breaching the Stalin Line and maintaining the war of movement.

Fighting on Two Fronts

The vanguards of Schnelle Truppen, racing far out in front of the main army, leave wide gaps between themselves which must be filled by reserves who for the past 14 days have been under forced marching orders, although fighting every inch of the way, one report from the front said.

Another report told of infantry units marching 185 miles in four days, or a little better than 46 miles a day.

German military writers pictured the operations as proceeding on two fronts—the Schnelle Truppen pounding the fortified Russian line at the advanced front, and the slower German infantry masses engaging in widespread mopping up action along an inner front.

One of the principal tasks of the front-line panzers was to keep the Russians from making a firm stand anywhere and thus insure that a war of movement is maintained, the Germans said.

At the present moment, the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said, great masses of troops are being moved up where "at a given moment they can be thrown into further operations.

The Germans were reported approaching Odessa, important Russian Black Sea naval base which is only 25 miles from the old Rumanian-Russian border.

Even so, the Germans and Rumanians still had the formidable Dniester River to cross in this sector. DNB admitted that a hard fight had taken place here.

In the north the Germans declared Stukas had bombed and severed the rail connections between the Arctic port of Murmansk, where once the Germans hid their ocean liners from the British under Russian protection, and Leningrad.

Red Women Serve

MOSCOW, July 9 (AP)—One section of yesterday's official Russian war bulletin was devoted to accounts of women taking the places of men called to the front.

"Women of 'X' in the Rostov region, after seeing their brothers and husbands off to the front, have taken their places at the wheels of tractors and harvester-combines," the communiqué said.

Exchange of Envoys

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 7 (delayed) (AP)—Approximately 1,700 Russian diplomats, Consuls and foreign service employees were waiting on the Bulgarian side of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier today, having quit their posts in Germany, Italy, Hungary, and other countries now at war with the U. S. S. R.

They are coming to Istanbul, possibly tomorrow, in a mass exchange of diplomats arranged after the Germans marched into Russia.

Informed sources said four Turkish trains were scheduled to bring them here, en route home through the Caucasus.

Meanwhile, 180 members of the German staff in Moscow arrived at Kars, on the Turkish side of the Turko-Russian border, on their way to Berlin.

Crete Veteran Exposes Lack

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—An aviator veteran of the Battle of Crete charged in the House of Commons today that the defenders of the island had to fight without adequate planes, guns, or tanks.

Making his maiden speech as a member, Lieut. Rupert Brabner, Conservative, worn the uniform of the fleet air arm.

"We who were at Malemi (Crete) were rarely in position to put more than two aircraft in the air for continuous patrol during daylight hours," Lieutenant Brabner said.

"Seventy to eighty per cent of our tanks broke down before they ever saw the enemy.

"At Malemi there were no heavy antiaircraft guns. There is a great shortage of multiple and half-inch machine guns. Is the Government satisfied with production of Browning guns and 20 millimeter cannon for aircraft?"

Lieutenant Brabner said British tanks performed well against the Italians but failed against the Germans in the Greek command because the British models were too slow and there were too few of them.

Liberal Geoffrey Mander suggested that Lord Beaverbrook be made Minister of Production with control over all sources of supply instead of holding merely the Ministry of Supply, his present job.

Speaking for the Government, Harold McMillan, parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Supply, said that in the second quarter of 1941 the production of guns and tanks had shot up more than 100 per cent over the figure for the last quarter of 1940.

During the first quarter this year tank and gun production jumped more than 50 per cent over the previous quarter and the output in the machine-tool industry was six times the normal peacetime level, Mr. McMillan said.

He declared that Britain had "most understanding assistance" from the United States Army and Navy authorities on machine tools and said Britain might now be in position to reciprocate.

Between January and June, he reported, labor forces in ordnance factories had been doubled.

Anglo-Soviet Relentless Drive on Nazis

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—The important British-Russian developments of the past few days are interpreted here as indications of the strengthening feeling that the time has come that Britain and the Soviets should "strike together simultaneously, untiringly, and without respite" against the common Nazi foe as urged in the Moscow radiocast in English last night by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff.

These developments include the arrival here of a strong Russian military mission as well as the presence of a similar British mission in Moscow and Mr. Joseph Stalin's reception yesterday of the British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps.

The Soviet mission arrives at a favorable psychological moment when the strength and stubbornness of the Russian resistance to the Nazi war machine is receiving world-wide recognition and when the Russians, realizing the might of the common enemy, are ready to accept the fullest technical assistance from the democracies.

Red Army Modernized

It would be a serious mistake to imagine that in the coming conversations the information will be one-sided only.

For the Red Army has experimented in most of the new methods of warfare, including gliders and parachutes, which the Germans later adopted.

The troops also have shown during the past fortnight's fighting that they had skillfully prepared guerrilla warfare behind the German advance units, thus fulfilling an earlier statement by a prominent diplomat that Soviet Union would surprise the world by its knowledge of how to fight in great depth.

British - Russian co-operation, after a long period of suspicion and misunderstanding, has naturally caused much heart-searching in a large section of the British public.

Cautious on Ideologies

Never enthusiastic about any extreme ideologies, the average Britisher still maintains his objections to Communism, but simultaneously realizes that the present war situation calls for common action with the Soviets against the greatest menace to present-day civilization.

Russia for its part also has yielded nothing of its ideology in co-operating with Britain. In fact Prime Minister Winston Churchill's historic declaration on the day the Nazis attacked the Soviets contained sentiments which were reiterated in Mr. Litvinoff's radiocast in which he stated:

"Both the Soviet Union and Britain are fighting for the integrity and independence of their states against the enslavement—nay the extermination—of their peoples."

Moratorium on Theories

With Russia and Britain today fighting for their very existence, the question of ideology takes second place. But simultaneously this newest phase of the war has started some serious thinking among ordinary Britishers on the wider problem of the whole war.

In this matter there seems to be an obvious divergence of outlook between a large section of the population and certain sections of officialdom—a struggle which one newspaper goes so far as to call "democracy versus brass hats."

This was illustrated at the railroad reception of the Soviet mission where, according to reliable reports, among other peculiar orders to the press photographers by an intelligence officer of the War Office, was one that no photograph should be taken of the British and Soviet officers shaking hands.

Press Order Rescinded

In fact only direct press protests to Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, countermanded the order. [Since however the train pulled in further down the platform than arranged no such "offending" pictures were taken.]

In contrast to this was the enthusiastic welcome which turned the stiff military reception into a popular demonstration when about 800 young persons, two thirds of them women, gave the clenched fist salute and sang snatches of Russian songs as Russian delegates moved along the railroad platform.

Surprised by Red Strength

Between these two extremes of die-hard reaction and enthusiastic, if not always well-guided idealism, stands the general body of British opinion. This appears to be thinking somewhat along these lines:

First, the stubbornness of Russian resistance as well as the obvious strength of their forces is so contrary to opinions expressed in "informed circles" that the ignorance of these same circles has almost become a byword.

This has convinced the average thinking Britisher that the ideological tendencies in an anti-Communist sense have been the main factors in deciding an attitude which should have been based almost entirely upon technical considerations.

It therefore indicates to many how little not only Britain but even Western Europe, including Germany, knew about Russia, and therefore how futile so many judgments have been.

Emphasis on Tolerance

Second, in view of the many strange reversals of ideological opinion which this war has already produced it is a natural consequence that most persons are returning to the viewpoint that the democracies must show more tolerance, acting on the time-proved basis that each country has a right to its own form of government, however unpleasant this may be to another.

Hitler's widespread and successful use of "fifth columnists" and Quislings has also opened the eyes of a large section of the population to the fact that such activities are not confined by any means to the so-called lowest stratum in the Nation, and that it is not applied merely in the interests of Communism.

More persons also now realize clearly where the consequences of Hitler's so-called leadership of "Christian Europe" against Bolshevism have brought themselves, as well as the manner in which the Spanish Civil War has been exploited by the Nazi and other anti-democratic forces.

A Part of Europe

Today even most anti-Communist Britisher does not question whether or not Russia is a part of Europe. Hitler for his own aggressive ends played this card successfully during the 1938 crises. Today Russia has become the eastern bulwark against Nazi tyranny. It is interesting, though useless practically, to conjecture whether Europe and the world would have been involved in the present catastrophe had Anglo-French diplomacy pursued a different course three years ago. In any case Britain is glad to avail itself of the Soviets' aid.

Much suggests itself as to the possible developments resulting from this British-Russian co-operation which will have to be close if the fullest benefits are to be derived from it during the war.

Even though it may not grow into open alliance this co-operation when triumphant must influence considerably any future settlement of Europe.

Much might be written on this point, but it is only necessary here to refer to the possible effect upon Germany and a greater part of the European continent of success of Russian arms accompanied by very practical Russian propaganda.

Whether Europe will look east or west in the years immediately following this war is a question for the future to decide.

Joint U. S.-British Action Seen

Continued from Page 1

occupation of Iceland has been the declared will of the President, Congress, and people of the United States not only to send all possible aid in warlike munitions and necessary supplies to Great Britain but also to make sure we get them.

"Here again, this is a course of action for which the United States takes full responsibility.

"These consignments of American supplies for American forces on duty overseas for purposes of the United States will, of course, have to traverse very dangerous waters and as we have a very large traffic constantly passing through these waters it may, I dare say, be found mutually in practice advantageous that the two navies involved should assist each other as the facts may be convenient in that part of the business.

"I really do not think I have anything further to say about the transaction, which appears at every point to be so very plain and simple."

'Saboteurs' Routed At Fort Hancock

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., July 9 (AP)—Enemy forces almost captured Fort Hancock, vital New York harbor defense post, in mock warfare early today after "saboteurs" had raised havoc with post communications and mechanized equipment.

Three regiments defending the sprawling Fort were credited with a victory over attackers by land and sea, but umpires charged them with severe though theoretical damage to equipment.

Troops from Fort Tilden, New York, on the other side of the harbor entrance, made the attack. A force in small boats stormed the beach while a motorized column assaulted the main gate at Highlands, only land approach to Sandy Hook, occupied by Fort Hancock.

Nearing the end of a 48-hour alert, the defending forces had lined the beach with barred wire and machine-gun pits and had barricaded the entrance road.

Brig. Gen. Philip S. Gage, Commandant of both Hancock and Tilden, and his staff acted as umpires.

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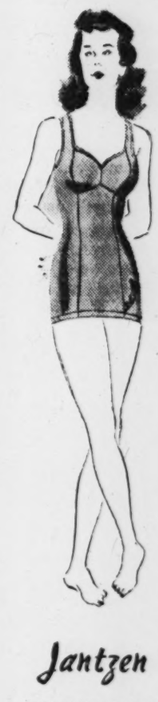

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Litvinoff Appeals to Britain To Give Hitler No Respite

MOSCOW, July 9 (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff, returning to the public stage from which he disappeared just before the fateful Russian-German pact in 1939, appealed to his old friends, the British people, by radio last night to strike at Hitler untiringly so as to give the Nazis no respite while they are engaged with Russia.

The former Foreign Commissar spoke in English to both the British and American people.

[NBC had arranged to reradiocast the address in the United States, but reported that atmospheric conditions prevented its reception in the United States.]

Mr. Litvinoff, for most of the 1930's a leading champion of the League of Nations and of the principle of collective security, declared in a bitter excoriation of Hitler and Naziism that the Nazis never kept a promise.

Unkept Promises

Without mentioning his own resignation as Foreign Commissar and his succession by the then Premier, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, who signed the nonaggression treaty with Germany, Mr. Litvinoff said:

"No agreement or treaty, no documents signed by Hitler or his henchmen, no promises or assurances on their part, no declaration of neutrality, no relations with them whatsoever, can provide a guarantee against sudden and unprovoked attack. . . ."

He pleaded that Hitler should not have a moment's respite, that he should be disappointed in his hope of a pact of truce in the west.

"Each blow struck now will be more effective than ever."

Text of Speech

The text of his radiocast follows:

Germany's treacherous attack on the peaceful Soviet Union in the face of a pact of nonaggression between the two countries, confirmed by Hitler's own repeated and solemn declarations, has furnished the world with fresh and overwhelming evidence that no country can feel secure so long as Naziism and Hitlerism exist.

No agreement or treaty, no documents signed by Hitler or his henchmen, no promises or assurances in their part, no declaration of neutrality, no relations with them whatsoever can provide a guarantee against sudden and unprovoked attack.

Hitler and his gang have considered themselves above all conception of the peaceful coexistence of nations and international obligations.

There is no obligation, no humanity, there is nothing there which distinguishes their civilized society from the jungle.

Hitler's Hatred

War, hatred, destruction and extermination is the breath of Hitler's monsters. In his autobiography he describes how he despaired during the time of international peace.

Fields soaked in blood, hunger, poverty, killed, and murdered wives and sisters compose the elements in which Hitler feels happy and comfortable. The Soviet Government has always had the task of realizing the danger of Nazi aggressiveness.

They appealed to all Nations to deflect it and organize a resistance to it.

This is not a moment to go into the question of whether the repeated appeals on the part of the Soviet Government brought about the desired results. When the house is on fire the first necessity is to extinguish the flames.

Europe on Fire

Europe is on fire and other parts of the continent too. Over a dozen States have lost their independence and their lands have been laid waste, their populations reduced to slavery.

Who can doubt that the same fate awaits in the near future those few countries which are still under the illusion created by pacts of neutrality, nonaggression, and friendship with Hitler?

It was only Great Britain and her Dominions, with the active support of the United States of America, which were bearing the brunt of the struggle against Hitler and his vast war machine. Now he has turned against the Soviet Union.

The single greatest task confronting these countries is to wage this struggle against the common foe to the bitter end.

In order to fulfill his dream of world domination Hitler always has used the principle to divide and to attack. He uses the most invidious means in order to prevent his victims from organizing a common resistance, taking special pains to avoid war on two fronts against the most powerful European countries.

German Strategy

His strategy is to knock down his victims and strike them one by one in an order prompted by circumstances.

He intended first to deal with the western countries so that he would be free to fall on the Soviet Union. Hitler had not the training for a channel swimmer yet, and so another plan matured in his brain. Believing that he had secured himself by a pact of truce in the west, he decided upon a blitzkrieg, a lightning war, in the east in order immediately after this war to fall with his strength upon Great Britain and finish her off.

He worked at the same time to prevent simultaneous action against himself from the west and east by driving between them an ideological wedge.

It is already clear that Hitler's power is slackening as to the lightning quality of his blow in the east and as to the miraculous power of his propaganda.

Praise for Churchill

Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with that statesmanlike promptness which is characteristic of him, immediately informed the world that he was not taken by surprise by Hitler's step, declaring that a victory over the Soviet Union by Hitler would be a disaster and a catastrophe for the British Empire.

We always realized the danger which a Hitler victory in the west could constitute for us.

Our Red Army, performing miracles of heroism and resolution, is bearing the shock of Hitler's powerful war machine. They are compelling him to throw ever more and more forces from the west to the east.

The English people are enjoying a certain respite after 12 months of incessant bombardment, but it is now more important that Hitler should not have a moment's respite, that he should be disappointed in his hope of a pact of truce in the west.

Each blow struck now will be more effective than ever.

The Soviet Union and Great Britain are fighting for the integrity and independence of their States against extermination of their people, and at the same time their common victory will bring the emancipation of their peoples from the heels of Hitler and this victory will bring new foundations for the organization of a better life in conformity with the desire of each of the liberated countries.

Obstacle to Civilization

The destruction of Hitlerism will mean the annihilation of the most shameful phenomenon of our age, the annihilation of the greatest obstacle to the development of civilization that ever existed.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Great Britain may still have in store much suffering and privation, ordeals and disappointment of temporary setbacks, but there can be no doubt that they are conscious of their responsibility before history and humanity and they will continue in their efforts to fulfill this honor and their historical mission.

The people of the Soviet Union have responded with enthusiasm to the appeal of the Soviet Government and our beloved leader Stalin. All the peoples have risen like one man to defend their native land, firmly determined to carry on the struggle together with other freedom-loving people until Fascist barbarity is erased from the earth.

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Britain Steps Up Use of Low-Level Bombers

Self-contained units also departure in strategy following maneuvers in secret areas.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND — As the Nazis' fast deepening commitments against Russia provoke world-wide speculation upon the possibility of the British launching a military offensive while a big proportion of the German Army still has its back turned to the West, a definite upspeed of the rate whereat low-level bombing planes can be sent to points where British commanders of land forces need them emerges as the most important disclosure from maneuvers of land forces just concluded here.

The method of liaison whereby accelerations are achieved is a closely guarded secret.

But I have been allowed to sit in with people working on it during the biggest scale exercises ever held in Northern Ireland and I can vouch that planes are brought out of airdromes and are ready to drop bombs on targets indicated within time that challenges the best German efforts along this line. It is a substantial improvement on anything the British have done before.

This satisfactory development in connection with one of the most vital phases of modern warfare is one of several substantial improvements disclosed by extensive maneuvers held in various parts of Britain recently—maneuvers held to be of the utmost significance in regard to future actual fighting since they provide senior officers with opportunities they obtain all too seldom of practicing the art of command in the field with large formations such as corps, divisions and brigades.

Corporal's Advantage

The humble lance corporal has constant opportunity of exercising command within his very small sphere of responsibility, but men who on active service will be controlling troops by the hundred thousand or by tens of thousands can have a full workout only infrequently in operations that entail a prodigious amount of organization. It is literally a case of the higher the fewer. The increased provision of such opportunities has been greatly welcome since it is recognized that engagements with the Nazi do not represent the best time for experimentation or correction of mistakes.

The High Command here has no illusions as to the task that will confront Britain's armies when they next oppose Germany's in a big way and the fact was emphasized to me here by remarks of the Commander in Chief of Northern Ireland, Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklyn, when he said "The only worthwhile yardstick is the German Army. If we can assess the German fighting machine and judge ourselves in relation to it then, and only then, can we know how we stand.

"German panzer divisions," he went on, "depend on a quantity of tanks rather than quality and rely on blasting their way through all opposition by sheer weight of metal. For support, Hitler depends on dive bombers rather than artillery. His tactics consist of pushing small self-contained columns, irrespective of progress elsewhere, and by this means he hopes to and generally does, dislocate defenses opposed to him."

Lesson From Nazis

Britain has taken a leaf out of the German book in this matter of dislocating defenses by self-contained units, and in exercises here we saw something of the potentialities inherent in new and hitherto hush-hush formations of the British Army known as "independent brigades." Described in briefest terms these are the size of brigades [I am not permitted to specify more closely than that], but each is as self-contained as an entire division—which means it is able to look after itself in all respects while carrying out opportunistic roles.

A hint of the surprise springing capacity possessed by such a formation was illustrated dramatically here when one of them put what might be termed a theoretical end to a mock invasion of Ulster soon after it started by locating the "attackers'" divisional headquarters and capturing the general and his staff. Umpires were obliged to rule that the commander and a skeleton staff had escaped, although actually they did not, in order to put the exercise on its feet again. Obviously the "invading" general took a lesson or two from this experience on the subject of all directions of defense that was far better for him to learn in exercise than in actual battle.

British Army commanders have had to reorientate many of their ideas since the war started and Lieutenant General Franklyn had no hesitation in saying in an address to his senior officers:

"It is because so often we try to build military training proper on a wobbly foundation that we get such disappointing results. I have already seen examples of this in Northern Ireland. It is incumbent on all commanders to examine most carefully the standards reached in basic training by units under their command."

This seems to be an eloquent commentary since Britain has been at war now for nearly two years.

Tank Production Drive

Just now Britain is launching a big production drive to gain numerical superiority over the Nazis in tanks and until this goal is reached defensive strategy has had to be based on the necessity of opposing tanks not so much by tanks as by tank hunters and antitank devices of various kinds.

As General Franklyn puts it: "whatever our opinion may be as to the value of the armored fighting vehicle we simply must not allow it to dominate our mental conception of the battlefield. Even if tank hunting by day or night is not successful in actual war—although there is no reason why it should not be—the very fact of training for such an enterprise puts the proposition on the map. We must try to induce a feeling that tanks can be attacked and that it is not merely a case of sitting and suffering; then we shall have added considerably and in most a valuable way to the offensive spirit."

The war has shown linear defense to be useless against tanks and has taught that there must be resilient defense in depth such as the Russians are apparently adopting successfully now. This makes tanks and lines of communications their most vulnerable points, makes the defenders largely dependent on bomber aircraft and emphasizes the need of clever defensive deployment which depends for success on self-reliance and sound judgement among local commanders and their men.

Self-Confidence Essential

"Self-confidence," said General Franklyn to me, "is the basis of self-reliance. If a man is convinced that he can use his weapons and that his field craft is good and, still more, if he has been given an opportunity to command his unit and has not completely failed, then he will find himself—with some justification—to be a real soldier and is far more likely to take independent action and useful action without definite orders. It is an axiom that inaction is always wrong but what else can we expect from the average soldier today unless we build up his self-reliance? . . .

"All through the military machine we are much too prone to tie down our subordinates with definite orders, orders which completely cramp initiative. For war, officers must be prepared to give their intention and leave it to subordinates to find the means; the more mobile the warfare the truer this is."

That is the outline of defensive requirements for troops where it is impracticable to play these machines at their own straightforward game, to meet them head on with weight in metal equal their own. Britain is impatiently awaiting that stage whereupon British resources permit their being thrown into direct attack as is being done in the air at the present time in ever widening and ever deepening raids by day and night over Germany and occupied countries by the Royal Air Force laying down barrage bombs such as would be an essential prelude to any attack from this quarter by land troops.

Wide World

A British Answer to Germany's Tanks

During British Army exercises in the North of Ireland soldiers transport an anti-tank gun across a river on an improvised raft. Photo passed by British censor.

Axis Holds to Generalities In Denouncing Iceland Move

Spokesmen of the Axis Powers criticized, in general terms, the American action in taking over the defense of Iceland. Rome remained the more outspoken power.

The statements, however, went little further than previous German declarations that the Axis would attempt to sink any ships carrying aid to Britain or entering the Nazi-proscribed zones.

Germany: War Act

BERLIN, July 9 (AP)—The United States, by occupation of Iceland, has taken an active military step and is now represented by troops in the war zone, a German spokesman observed today.

"From a military point of view, these troops might as well be in a British port," he said.

German sources also said the occupation of Iceland recalls and gives new significance to President Roosevelt's comments concerning the Azores, Dakar and Cape Verde Islands.

No responsible German said so, but it was obvious that Berlin was counting on the possibility that the United States would occupy other places.

"Roosevelt for a long time has been approaching war and now has moved much closer to it," a spokesman said.

There was speculation here as to what constitutes the Western Hemisphere and whether Iceland belongs to the Hemisphere defense sphere.

"Americans have made the word Western Hemisphere a sort of movable geographical conception," this commentator said.

"Today it's Iceland; tomorrow Mr. Roosevelt may decide the (Western) Hemisphere extends to the English Channel or the Volga (in Russia)," one spokesman asserted.

The mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, viewed the United States entry into Iceland as a stab in the back of a European community which it said was struggling with Bolshevism for preservation of Western civilization.

The Börsen Zeitung, Berlin's leading financial paper and the only other publication to comment, called the United States action "the brutal rape of a small European people."

It also said, "Herr Roosevelt entered the operations zone of this war and consciously set foot on the battlefield where the sharpshooting is going on. The responsibility lies with him."

The Börsen Zeitung is known to have excellent connections at the Wilhelmstrasse.

Italy: 'First Bite'

ROME, July 9 (AP)—The United States occupation of Iceland sets a precedent "for military occupation from one continent to another under the pretence of defending one's own continent," Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said today.

Writing in Il Giornale D'Italia he said it was "a new war provocation" of which the consequences would be seen in time.

Signor Gayda asserted that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander in Chief of the German Navy, had said in an interview on May 27 that the German Navy would be justified in attacking American convoys, indicating that this might apply to supplies for the American occupation forces on Iceland.

The Italian public was informed for the first time today of the sending of United States Naval forces to Iceland, newspapers publishing accounts of the action and denouncing it as the "first flagrant manifestation of American imperialism."

Il Popolo di Roma said President Roosevelt "by means of creating outposts (to the Western Hemisphere) would not be slow in eating up all Europe."

The newspapers declared that whatever happened as a result, the responsibility would be President Roosevelt's.

Denmark: Regret

COPENHAGEN, Occupied Denmark, July 9 (AP)—The Danish morning press expressed regret and concern today over possible developments resulting from the arrival of United States forces in Iceland, which has been linked to the Danish Crown.

The National Tidende said President Roosevelt's action in dispatching the forces was "absolutism."

"Regarded under democratic American background, it is really fantastic that Roosevelt can let American troops occupy the territory of a foreign European country without asking Congress," said the paper. "It may be called democracy but it is Absolutism."

The paper emphasized the step was in the direction of war on England's side and "perhaps one of the most dangerous steps he has taken hitherto."

Australian Air Recruits Double

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The announcement in Australia that Spitfire squadrons are being formed in Britain to be manned by Royal Australian Air Force personnel has had an immediate effect in air force recruiting here. In the month of May recruiting for the RAAF doubled, according to Capt. A. H. Cobby, Director of Recruiting.

Arctic Circle Not Visible But There, President Says

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—During a discussion of hemispheric boundaries and other geographical lines, President Roosevelt recalled with a laugh an incident that occurred while he was cruising up the Norwegian coast some years ago.

Somebody standing at the rail of his ship remarked that the Arctic Circle had just been crossed. An old lady standing beside him asked where it was, and said she could not see it.

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U. S. Urges Action by Italy In Easing Exit of Nationals

ROME, July 9 (AP)—The United States Embassy notified the Italian Government today that it expected prompt lifting of Italy's ban on the departure of United States citizens.

The Embassy handed the Foreign Office an urgent request for reciprocity in this matter, asserting that Italians had been given permission to leave the United States and a number already had departed.

The Embassy informed the Foreign Office of the Washington Government's regulations concerning departure of Italians.

Authoritative Italians insisted that they were withholding exit visas from Americans on a reciprocity basis and attributed delay in letting Americans go to their desire to be sure the American regulations were functioning satisfactorily.

They also pointed out that there were many Italians to leave America but only a few Americans in Italy.

Since June 24, when Italy announced that special authorization was required for Americans to quit this country, none has been allowed to depart. Italy's action at that time was in reprisal for the regulations restricting departure of Italians from America.

The Embassy told the Foreign Office that regulations under which Italians could leave the United States had been in effect since June 21, that applications thereunder were considered promptly and a number of Italians already had left the United States.

(The American restrictions were imposed to make possible a check on the exodus of aliens following the orders closing all Italian and German Consulates.

Bermuda Clipper Plane On Secret Assignment

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Pan American Airways announced that the Bermuda Clipper, a 24-passenger Sikorsky S42B seaplane, had been withdrawn from service for refitting for "an important, but undisclosed assignment." The company said it was "unable to reveal further details."

Soviet Not British 'Ally,' Ministers Tell Parliament

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Britain has completed arrangements for supplying large quantities of war materials to Soviet Russia and some military equipment already is in transit, the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today.

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Clamor in both Houses of Parliament for the BBC to play Soviet Russia's "International" on its weekly song of British Allies' program brought the answer from two Ministers today that the Soviet Union is not an ally.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reiterated the British stand that Russia and Britain are collaborators against "the common enemy, Germany,' but he asserted that there was as yet no sign of a formal British-Soviet agreement or alliance.

Information Minister Alfred Duff Cooper replied that only the national anthems of actual Allies were played on the program.

'Aid Soviet Now'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 8 (Delayed) (AP) — Two Turkish newspapers declared today it was high time the United States and Britain intervened strongly to help Russia and prevent her collapse before the Nazi invasion, while another paper, Ikdam, asserted the Russian armies already were practically destroyed.

"While the German-Russian war is in progress England is easing up and drawing a deep breath," said Tan. "This is not what the English should do. They should take advantage of the occasion to press Germany with every ounce of their strength. If Britain and America stand aside and watch while Germany defeats Russia, then we can have no doubt that the same fate awaits them in turn."

Aksam said: "It is not enough for the British to stay on the defensive while Russia is being occupied. If Germany gets a hold on the Russian natural and industrial resources, she will have more than England can hope to get from America.

"If the speeches we hear from the New World are not just made to keep up British morale, then America must enter the war and take her place in the struggle."

'Gas' Consumption Soars in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida gasoline consumption for the first four months of this year was 10.6 per cent higher than during the same period last year, the State Road Department reported recently.

Present trends indicate that about 450,000,000 gallons of motor fuel will be used on Florida highways this year, against 388,717,000 last year, the Department said.

There is a seven-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline sold in the State, and all except one cent of it is spent for highway work or payment of road and bridge construction debts.

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Antiques: Worcester Art Museum Fortunate in Gifts

Donors' collections offer wide range of objects; Ellis bequest largest of all.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most progressive of the smaller institutions of its kind in the United States, the Worcester Art Museum has been especially fortunate in the number and quality of gifts that have come to it from citizens.

First was the building itself, presented by Stephen Salisbury, along with a considerable endowment. Then, after it was occupied, numerous donors less wealthy than the first gave few or many art objects according to their tastes. The largest and most impressive of these has been by the bequest of Mary G. Ellis, widow of Theodore T. Ellis, who had assembled an extraordinary collection of French, Italian, English and American paintings, together with decorative objects of contemporary character from the same countries.

Announcement of the bequest came over a year ago, and recently much of the material was arranged for exhibition in three galleries on the Museum's second floor. In the first gallery has been placed decorative art of the late 1700s—French of Louis XVI style and English in the manner of Robert Adam. Prominent among the French pieces are two arm chairs and a sofa, en suite, covered with Beauvais tapestry made to fit their forms.

Ornamented Desks With Fall-Fronts

Excellent also in quality and of much interest in their differences in design, are two ladies' writing desks with fall-fronts, which the French call bonheurs de du jour. Both have tapered reeded legs and each fall-front is inset with a porcelain plaque. The gilded bronze ornament is very different on the two, and happily so for those who are studying furniture details of this period. A small round table richly ornamented with carved and gilded bronze is another item of marked refinement in the French group.

There is a third lady's writing table, this from England, providing opportunity for comparing styles of two countries. However, to draw sweeping conclusions from the evidences these three pieces offer would not be far fair to England, since her table would not rank as high by English standards as would the French ones judged in their own land.

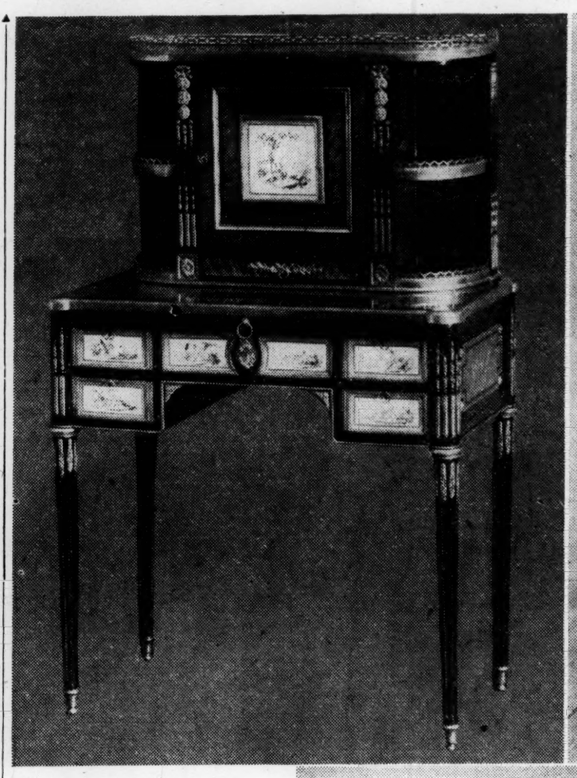
Italian Paintings And Furniture

In the same gallery a case contains a group of early Sevres porcelain. This includes a tea set, part of which is shown above with two examples of England's best contemporary ware—a bowl of Worcester porcelain, and one of a pair of Chelsea vases. The Sevres set has many pieces—cups and saucers for chocolate and tea, a chocolate pot, jardinieres, and two tiny egg-cups. This ware is noted for the variety of grounds on which its decorations appear; several are represented here, including rose, dark blue and turquoise.

In the second gallery walls are hung with Italian paintings, and set about is some of the finer Italian and French furniture of the 1500s. Most important in the group is the Florentine walnut credenza—an elaborate kind of cupboard or buffet—made about 1550 in the architectural manner prevailing during the Renaissance. Another work of the same period and country is a deeply and intricately carved cassone of walnut, a central cartouche bearing the arms of some noble family.

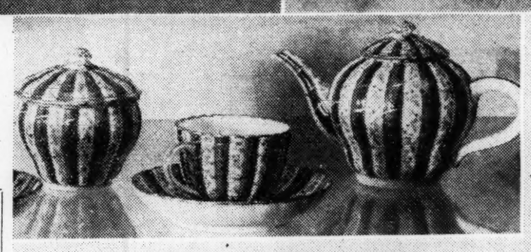
In the center of this gallery is an English dining table set about with twelve chairs about it and set with a dessert service made in the 1800s at Worcester, England, by Grainger, Lee & Co. These makers were absorbed by the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company in 1889. The dessert set is decorated with a series of views and with groups of birds. Two great candelabras of Waterford glass dominate this table arrangement.

English and American paintings are hung in the third gallery where are placed a large walnut desk of the George II period; a set of late Queen Anne chairs covered with needlepoint, a late eighteenth century mirror, and some fine examples of Chelsea and Worcester porcelains. Particularly attractive among the Worcester pieces of the 1700s are two vases, a mug, and a tea pot, decorated with exotic birds, reserved, on an apple green ground. The exhibition will be open through July; possibly longer.



Writing Tables

In the Mary G. Ellis collection in the Worcester Art Museum the two ladies' writing tables shown here represent French taste at the left and English at the right. Both date about 1780.



Courtesy Worcester Art Museum

Distinguished Porcelains on View

There are numerous examples of fine porcelains, both English and European. Shown above are three articles from a large set of Sevres porcelain of the late 1800s. The decorated bowl and vase are English porcelain, the bowl being a Worcester product and the vase Chelsea.

Collectors' Notes

In the month when scores of thousands are visiting New England for their vacation days, it is fitting that the July issue of Antiques magazine should be devoted to that region. Fitting, too that the editor should write the leading article, from the connoisseur's viewpoint and with due recognition of progressive changes in taste and the social order.

Since the occupation was a major one in several seaports of these States, Charles D. Childs' notes on whaling pictures fall naturally into the plan. He contributes knowledge and discernment in comments on artists, engravers and lithographers producing these pictures. Several interiors are shown, of a little gambrel-roofed cottage on Cape Ann, built about 1770—a minute architectural gem as the exterior view shows. This is in the series on antiques in home settings.

That recent memorable exhibition of Colonial needlework in a Boston museum has left an aftermath of enlivened regard for the craft, or art if you prefer. This is indicated here by the article of the most-discussed subject shown there with variations in treatment—The Fishing Lady on Boston Common. Nancy Graves Cabot, a leading authority on this sort of handiwork, writes about the matter with light and learning.

A chest of 1680-'90, and a desk of 1760-'70, are written of by the man to whom they have come by descent from the first owners—an extraordinary documentation.

Auctions

New York

Gross sales of $3,606,381.75 have been announced for its 1940-1941 season by the Parke-Bernet Galleries of New York City, a 54 per cent increase over its total for the last preceding season, and the largest total for any art and book auction house in the United States since 1929.

"It is not surprising that the past season is our best in twelve years," said Hiram H. Parke, President of the Galleries, "because an astonishing strength and steadiness have almost always characterized the New York art and book auction market in critical times. This was particularly true during the first World War.

"There are several reasons, in my opinion, for the present strength. The only major art and book auction market in the world now operating under normal conditions and free competition, is in the United States; that is to say, in New York. In times of critical international relations, people desire to invest money in personal property that has permanent international value.

Also, the virtual closing of European sources of supply, and the large numbers of collections which have been given outright to museums and libraries, have created a greater demand for such property as does come on the auction block here. In such times owners and consignors of antiques, paintings, jewelry, stamps, rare books and other personal property, especially executors of estates, are well aware of the trend, and desiring to take advantage of the market, release for sale collections which had been pending liquidation for a long time; in some cases, for years.

"Whether or not prices for art and literary property will ever again reach the level of 1925-28 is hard to say. I don't tink they will," Mr. Parke continued. "But it is a fact that many of our sales brought between 25 and 40 per cent more than our advance estimates. Our audiences, which include museum representatives, private collectors, dealers and decorators from all parts of the United States as well as the many collectors and dealers now here from abroad, increased greatly during the past season.

"More than 140,000 persons attended exhibitions and sales at our Galleries during the season from October, 1940, to June, 1941. This is perhaps more important than the increase in prices, indicating as it does a widening appreciation for fine things, a country-broad movement to acquire the cultural products of the past."

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Ickes Asks Governors to Aid In Cutting 'Gas' Consumption

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The governors of 16 eastern states were called upon today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior to lead "a voluntary effort having as its aim a reduction in the consumption of petroleum products by at least 20 per cent."

"Voluntary rationing" is necessary, said Secretary Ickes, the defense petroleum co-ordinator, to avoid, or at least delay, compulsory rationing in the face of threatened petroleum shortage on the Atlantic seaboard.

The governors, for their guidance, were supplied with copies of the gasoline conservation program just set up in the District of Columbia. For automobile drivers this program recommended:

1. Driving practices—avoiding the racing of motors; cutting off motor while waiting for friends, etc.; avoiding racing up to red lights; reducing speeds and avoiding over-acceleration on open roads; using first and second gear no longer than necessary; avoiding unnecessary use of automobiles; maintaining even speed, avoiding acceleration and deceleration, and planning drives carefully, avoiding congested roads.
2. Maintenance — Having carburetor and ignition checked frequently; checking wheel and brake clearances, and maintaining proper tire pressure.
3. Having a number of persons use one car instead of several cars —particularly where the trip is made frequently, as in going to work, etc.—Be a good neighbor."

The District of Columbia program embraces conservation stipulations not only for passenger car drivers but for busses, taxis, trucks, package delivery services, and for service station operators and garages.

Senator Ickes' letter was addressed to the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Vermont.

"Our essential problem is one of transportation," Senator Ickes wrote. "The transfer of 50 tankers to the British shuttle service, and the diversion of others to the use of the American Navy, have made heavy inroads on the Atlantic Coast's customary means of receiving petroleum products. We are endeavoring to overcome this transportation deficiency by every possible means."

Locks Declared Bomb Proof

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Thomas Robins, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee it would be virtually impossible to destroy locks or dams in the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and Hydroelectric Project through any enemy action.

General Robins discussed the question of seaway vulnerability after some committee members expressed concern over possible enemy air attacks.

"As far as we know," said the officer, "no locks have been put out of commission abroad. Ships are locked in and out of practically all British locks. This proves that German bombing attacks have not been accurate enough to destroy the locks."

Replying to questions by Representative Francis D. Culkin (R) of New York, General Robins said he had made a comprehensive study of the question of vulnerability of both the Panama Canal and the St. Lawrence Project.

"Any locks," he continued, "are subject to destruction if they undergo repeated precision bombing. This, however, presupposes enemy control of the air. If that ever happened the enemy already would have been in control of Canadian and United States territory."

As for protective measures, the engineer said armored emergency gates could be provided to hold the pool in the event regular lock gates were destroyed.

General Robins estimated an expenditure of $8,000,000 to $9,000,000 would be sufficient to deepen major Great Lakes harbors to handle initial ocean-going commerce from the seaway. He said that many Great Lakes ports already had channel depths of 25 feet or more in outer harbors. The depth proposed for the seaway is 27 feet.

Good for 'Gas' Shortage

CHICAGO (AP) — Arnold Witt really scoots around.

The 16-year-old youth rode his motor scooter the 125 miles from his home in Watertown, Wis., to Chicago on one gallon of gasoline. And he still had enough left to scoot around and see some of the sights.

Three Army Planes Crash in California

MADERA, Calif., July 9 (AP)—Three Army bombers, out of gasoline and apparently flying in the wrong direction, crashed near here last night—two of them reportedly in flames—but only one airman was injured.

The two-motored bombers were out of Savannah, Ga., en route to March Field, Calif. They took on gasoline at Phoenix, Ariz., and apparently all went well until they entered the San Joaquin valley.

Sergeant C. C. Herron of Savannah said Lieut. A. M. Rulison of Long Beach, Calif., flight commander and pilot of Sergeant Herron's plane, discovered he had only a few minutes of gasoline left. He told the sergeant to jump.

The planes all crashed within a short distance of Madera. Lieut. J. R. Cables, Concordia, Kan., pilot, and Sergeant G. M. Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn., parachuted five miles southeast of here. Lieut. H. E. Adams and Corporal S. L. Norwood bailed out four miles south of Madera. Lieutenant Rulison and his plane came to earth nearby The Fresno Army Air Base began an investigation.

Fatal Crash

GLOUCESTER, Va., July 9 (AP)—Two Army airmen from Bolling Field, Lieut. George Samec and Sergeant H. Wicker, were killed yesterday in the crash of their plane during a torrential rain about three miles north of Gloucester Point, Va.

They were headed cross country from Langley Field Air Base on the Virginia peninsula to Bolling Field, near Washington, in an A 17A Northrop attack plane when they met the storm, about 20 miles northeast of Langley.

Liberal Sees Help to Reds Aiding Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Unconditional aid by the United States to Russia and the establishment of a popular front here, as recommended by the Communists, would cause domestic disunity and play into Hitler's hands, according to Louis Waldman, labor attorney and nationally-known liberal.

As a condition of aid to Russia, Mr. Waldman, addressing a Social Democratic Federation meeting at the Capitol Hotel last night, called upon the Administration to demand that Russia "end the intolerable interference in our foreign and domestic affairs through the Communist Party, the system of 'front' organizations and the maintenance here of G. P. U. agents, the Third International, give amnesty to political prisoners and restore freedom of speech, press and worship."

"Unconditional aid to Russia, though in a practical way it will amount to little, in its consequences on the morale of the American people and, for that matter, on people everywhere who have Democracy at heart, will prove infinitely more harmful to our cause than the military aid given in the fight against Hitler," Mr. Waldman declared.

The meeting adopted resolutions asserting that the most effective and practical way in which the United States could be of assistance in the struggle against Hitler was by intensifying its aid to England. One resolution approved the occupation of Iceland.

"We warn all liberty-loving people against the illusion that Russia under Bolshevist rule can be a trustworthy ally of the democracies or that American Communists have been converted to the principles of free government, a free labor movement and the democratic way of life," a resolution read. "They are for the moment enemies of our chief enemy, but they cannot be our loyal friends.'

Freidrich Stampfer, German Social Democratic exile, formerly a member of the Reichstag, another speaker, said the goal of the present war must be "to help the nations of Europe to liberate themselves from their criminal and unworthy governments."

President to Call on Congress For Billions More for Arms

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—The United States Government is planning a vast expansion of its already mammoth national defense and programs, the White House announced today.

President Roosevelt will immediately ask Congress for supplemental appropriations to swell the funds already available for the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission, and lend-lease program. Although the White House did not say how much would be requested, Congressional sources said that anywhere from $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 was involved.

In view of the fact that only a small part of the country's current $40,000,000,000-plus national defense program has yet been turned into actual equipment, it is believed here that a considerable part of the new appropriations will be devoted to the creation of new shipbuilding ways and new munitions factories.

Meanwhile officials were welcoming word that American plane production is again on the rise and that plans for a new vast naval and mercantile shipbuilding program are nearing completion.

The Office of Production Management has announced that 1,476 military aircraft were delivered to Army, Navy, and Great Britain during June. July figures will be still higher despite a continuing shortage of raw materials and machine tools, defense circles predict.

Considerable concern had been felt here over the fact that plane output in May was lower than in April. The June rise is particularly welcome as the industry is now concentrating more particularly upon the production of the medium and heavy bombers vitally needed by the British.

Steady Output of Ships

Submission to Congress of a multimillion dollar request for the erection of many new shipbuilding ways and the expansion of America's current merchant ship construction program is expected shortly.

While declaring that he has not yet had an opportunity to study the Maritime Commission's new program, President Roosevelt said that such an expansion is now necessary and desirable since so many of the ships being built under the present program are nearing completion. This makes it necessary, the President said, to lay plans for continuing the building program without delay when these ships are finished.

The new program, which will be dovetailed with that already under way, is designed to insure an annual American mercantile ship production of at least 5,000,000 tons within two years, it is understood. This production, coupled with Britain's output and supplemented by increased Anglo-American naval activity in the Atlantic, will be a match for German submarines, raider and bomber attacks, it is believed.

At the same time, the Navy Department is reliably reported to have considerably expanded existing plans for the creation of a two-ocean navy and to be contemplating asking Congress for funds to build as many as 150 additional combatant vessels.

Swamped With Orders

Since all existing ways in both private and navy yards are swamped with orders for naval and mercantile craft, it is believed that part of the $585,000,000 recently requested of Congress by Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal for an expansion of naval facilities will be used to provide new ways for the construction of the 150 ships.

No announcement has been made of the type of ship which the navy hopes to build under the new program, but there are reports that it will concentrate on destroyers as most needed for convoy and patrol duty.

The simultaneous plans of the Navy Department and of the Maritime Commission for an expansion of their respective programs are seen here as proof that defense officials now believe that the country will be able to handle—from the standpoint of skilled labor, facilities and raw material—a building program which would have been deemed impossible last fall.

Washington is also hearing similar reports that the War Department, reliably understood to be contemplating the creation of an army of 3,000,000 men, is considering asking Congress for appropriations with which to expand its own procurement and production program.

Tank and Gun Production

The belief is growing in military circles here that the eventual outcome of the German-British war will be determined by tank and gun production in this country and that the current production may not be sufficient, ambitious as it is.

With the persistence of reports that this country intends to establish regular air traffic between the United States and Iceland, the War Department is now revealed as canvassing the field of commercial aviation in search of civilian pilots who will fly long-range bombers to Britain as part of a contemplated bomber-ferry service. Col. Robert Olds, who heads up the ferry service, hopes to set up an organization capable of handling every bomber produced by American factories.

Studies are also being made of the feasibility of ferrying pursuit ships from this country to Britain by way of Newfoundland, Greenland, and Iceland. While it would be necessary for many types of pursuit ships to carry extra gasoline on these laps, it would release a great amount of badly needed space on British North Atlantic freighters, it is pointed out.

Ebb and Flow of Strikes Affect Defense Production

By the Associated Press

American Federation of Labor building trades workers voted to return to work today on the Army's $4,000,000 Jefferson Barracks, Mo., expansion project, ending a week-old test strike against employment of WPA labor.

At the same time, a strike of A. F. of L.-United Auto Workers—whose dispute was being considered by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board—closed a Michigan defense plant, and a unique walk-off of A. F. of L. electrical workers threatened to delay completion of part of the Government's huge Charlestown, Ind., ordnance works.

The A. F. of L. Building Trades Council voted to end the Jefferson Barracks strike after receiving assurance that the Office of Production Management would investigate alleged encroachment of the WPA in construction work. Hiring of 75 painters at subunion wages precipitated the walk-out.

Muskegon, Mich.—The A. F. of L.-United Auto Workers struck at the plant of the Sealed Power Corporation, which manufactures engine parts for tanks, submarines, and trucks. The union is demanding wage increases and a union shop contract. Wages scales were not disclosed.

Charlestown, Ind.—A spokesman for the A. F. of L.—Electrical Workers' Union asserted its walk-off at the Government's Ordnance Works was neither a strike nor a dispute and that 400 workers simply left to seek jobs at higher wages elsewhere. At $1.31¼ an hour, they were employed on installation of the third smokeless powder production line. At nearby defense operations, union leaders claimed, the comparable wage is $1.50 an hour.

The union said no pickets would be established and any union men who wished to do so could take jobs on the ordnance project. Army officers said the subcontractors would be responsible for seeing that the electrical work is completed.

Washington—Twenty-four hours after the close of a tumultous legislative conference, Congress of Industrial Organizations headquarters issued an announcement that the meeting had indorsed unanimously the views of its leaders in condemning use of Federal troops in strikes.

The announcement said a resolution had been adopted approving the stand taken by the C. I. O. President Philip Murray, R. J. Thomas, President of the United Auto Workers, and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, "in emphatically condemning the use of armed forces to break strikes."

Reports came from the closed conference that Mr. Lewis, in his first important speech to the C. I. O. since last November, had assailed Administration use of troops in the North American Aviation Company strike as well as legislation pending in Congress to curtail labor activity in defense strikes.

Leavenworth, Kan. — James V. Bennett, Federal Prison Director, said the Leavenworth Penitentiary was returning to normal routine after the Government broke a convict strike there by sending ringleaders to Alcatraz and other Federal prisons.

The prisoners, making shoes and brushes for the Army, reportedly protested against their working hours, which Justice Department officials said had recently been increased from 39 to 44 hours a week.

Alton, Ill.—Efforts to settle a dispute between the A. F. of L.-Chemical Workers Union and the Western Cartridge Company before the Mediation Board hears the case July 11 bogged down. Agreement was reached on the union as bargaining agent, but management and union spokesmen said they had deadlocked on other demands involving wage increases from 60 to 85 cents an hour and a union shop.

The company's 550 employees in its smokeless powder division are affected. The entire plant employs 6,500 and has Government contracts totaling nearly $8,500,000.

Hollywood—A return to work at the Walt Disney Studio was announced by representatives of eight A. F. of L. unions which previously had supported a 42-day strike of the A. F. of L. Screen Cartoon Guild.

After a conference attended by representatives of the eight unions and the studio, Gunther Lessing, Vice-President of the Disney organization, said: "We negotiated a standard basic motion picture A. F. of L. contract which included the union shop and wage scales."

Waterbury, Conn.—Directors of the American Brass Company and members of the C. I. O.-mine, mill and smelter workers averted a threatened strike by ratifying an agreement calling for an hourly wage increase of eight cents, retroactive to May 11.

The agreement benefits 10,000 employees in the company's Waterbury, Torrington, and Ansonia factories and another 6,000 in the Kenosha, Wis., plant.

Ambler, Pa.—A detachment of 24 marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, with approval of strikers and the company, entered the closed Keasy and Mattison Company plant and removed materials needed in construction of the Navy Department annex in Washington. A. F. of L.-United Textile Workers struck at the plant June 27 demanding a closed shop and wage increases from 58 to 70 cents hourly.

New London, Conn.—Members of the Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers Union of Groton, an independent, ratified an agreement with the Electric Boat Company for a 12 per cent hourly wage increase. Present wage rates were not disclosed. The company builds submarines.

Tacoma, Wash.—The 2,100 employees of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation yards went on a six-day-a-week schedule to speed ship production for the defense program. Walter L. Green, manager, said the men would work a 48-hour week and receive 54 hours pay, equivalent to adding 400 men to the pay roll

San Francisco—Twenty downtown restaurants were closed by strikes as owners sought to compel unions to negotiate a master contract.

Fast Pace Set

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, disclosed today that by 1943 the United States would be producing 100 destroyers a year.

Testifying before the Senate defense investigating committee, Admiral Robinson said the Navy's ship-building program was "four or five months" ahead of other phases of the preparedness program.

He said it was "absolutely essential" to speed up the production of needed materials in order to maintain the present shipbuilding pace, which he described as rapid.

Morgan Library Held Tax Exempt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—The Pierpont Morgan Library, housing one of the world's most valuable collections of rare books and manuscripts, is today safe from city realty taxation, its status as a public institution having been approved by State Supreme Court decision.

In a ruling which held the library to be a public institution despite the fact that admission is limited to accredited persons who make application in writing, Justice Charles B. McLaughlin of the New York State Supreme Court blocked yesterday attempts by the La Guardia Administration to tax the institution. The Mayor, in line with his policy of holding tax exemptions to a minimum, had sought to prove the library a private institution.

"The public is not barred," Justice McLaughlin declared. "There is no discrimination. It has an educational value as a library not existing elsewhere in the city. It is not made less public by its rules, for they appear to be necessary if the collection is to be preserved for the public which will succeed this generation."

Norway Pays High Price for 'Peace'

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (AP) —Thirteen Norwegians sentenced to capital punishment by a German Court Martial for espionage were reprieved by order of Adolf Hitler.

Among them were three newspaper editors.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—News which has reached Britain shows that bitter experience has taught Norwegians the uselessness of submission to a conqueror who has set out to destroy freedom of every kind.

This is the more significant as it is no disparagement of a brave people to recognize that there was a short period, at the beginning of Hitler's endeavors to hoodwink Norway into acceptance of virtual slavery, when it seemed possible that he might succeed.

The period referred to was after a puppet government had been set up under Quisling. Hitler's object then appeared to be to enable exploitation of Norway to go on without the strain upon the German military machine inseparable from any sustained attempt to rest domination of Norway upon the basis of the ruthless force which had shocked humanity when resorted to in Poland.

Quisling in Norway—like Admiral Darlan in France—said in effect "let us save our own skins by co-operating with those who have conquered us."

Working Without Profit

Peace-loving Norwegian farmers, fishermen, industrialists, and miners, at first—at least in some cases—asked themselves why, because they had lost their liberty, they should also lose the profits to be made by working in co-operation with their new masters, seeing that Germany was in a position to buy Norwegian produce in bad need of markets.

Only a short experience proved sufficient to convince these same Norwegians that life could not be worth living under the conditions which subservience to Hitler involved.

Realization of this fact began when they saw law and justice destroyed. On Nov. 14 last a decree was issued authorizing the Quisling Ministry arbitrarily to dismiss and appoint judges. The Supreme Court protested against both this and also against the arrest of one of its own functionaries as well as of several members of the Oslo City Council.

The German Reichskommissar replied on Dec. 4 that the Supreme Court had no authority over matters of state as decreed either by himself or by the Quisling Ministers. He added that the validity of such decrees could not be tested in any Norwegian Court.

Press Freedom Wiped Out

All of the members of the Supreme Court then resigned.

Another German move was directed against professional integrity generally. A Quisling decree imposed imprisonment for refusal to supply information to the police. Professional secrecy on the part of lawyers, clergy, doctors, and telegraph and postal employees was specifically abolished.

Complete removal of all freedom of the press followed. The newspapers were peremptorily ordered to publish "only such news as is designed to help, or at least not to hinder, the policy of the German Reich." The editors were also told that "the line taken by Norwegian newspapers on foreign politics must be molded on the German model."

In order not to draw attention to the fact that the press had ceased to be allowed any independence whatever, one of the orders said "so-called 'white spaces' in a paper are forbidden—i. e., it must not be apparent even from a typographical point of view, that an article has been suppressed."

Opposition to the German regime increased. A number of editors went to jail rather than accept what they regarded as humiliating conditions. Thirty-five newspapers ceased publication.

Trade Unions Disrupted

Farmers were antagonized by the arrest of the chairman of their national association. Police violence against school teachers caused the seven bishops of the State church in Norway to issue a strongly worded protest. This protest—despite severe penalties—was read openly from numerous pulpits. The trades unions were all broken up.

Violent endeavors made by "Hirdmen" (Quisling's Storm Troopers) to prevent children from singing the Norwegian National Anthem, brought on a general school strike.

Quisling became so discredited that Norwegians of influence refused to accept posts in his administration. The movement against Germany grew so strong that further measures of coercion were resorted to, agents under the direct control of Terboven, being put in—nominally as advisers to such Quisling "Councellors" as remained, but really to impose undiluted martial law upon the entire country.

All idea of Norwegian co-operation with the Germans then disappeared.

Quisling became the most unpopular figure in Norway. Defiance of the German is now everywhere.

Severe Penalties Imposed

The jails have become crowded with judges, municipal leaders, school teachers, journalists, and other members of the influential classes. The capital penalty has been made applicable to comparatively trivial offenses. Anything that can be interpreted as "weakening a German soldier's fighting spirit in any way" can be accorded capital punishment by a military court.

Recognition of the failure of Hitler's experiment can be seen in a confidential Army order signed by Gen. Nicolaus von Falkenhorst, German Commander in Chief. This order was found at Svolvaer on May 4 when the Lofoten Islands were raided by the British Navy.

The order admits that the Norwegian attitude has "stiffened against our endeavor." It also bids the German troops avoid clashes as far as possible with the populace. At the same time it says that where resistance occurs they must strike "ruthlessly and with the severest measures."

The Quisling system is regarded in Norway as a try-out on Hitler's part, and Quisling himself has been described as a boomerang which has come back to the detriment of its thrower.

The lesson taught is one which Whitehall finds applicable to France just as much as to Norway.

Dentz Asks Peace Terms, British Hope for Armistice

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today that Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner for Syria, had asked "for discussion of terms leading to an armistice" and expressed hope that such negotiations "may reach a speedy conclusion."

[Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, said today in Washington that the American Consul General at Beirut had acted as a transmitting agency between the British and French in efforts to secure an armistice in Syria.]

The Prime Minister, addressing the House of Commons, said Britain would be glad to see an end to the month-old battle against her old ally in the Middle East but added that until a truce could be reached the fighting must go on.

His statement follows:

"With regard to Syria it is true that we received a formal application from French High Commissioner General Dentz for discussion of terms leading to an armistice.

"I hardly need say how very glad His Majesty's Government will be to see an end brought to this very distressing conflict in which 1,000 to 1,500 British, Australian and Indian soldiers who had volunteered in order to defend France have fallen killed or wounded under French bullets as a result of the lamentable confusion into which the affairs of so many good people in so many parts of the world have been thrown by the victories of Hitler's army.

"Therefore, we welcome these negotiations and trust they may reach a speedy conclusion.

"Pending any formal arrangements being made, military operations must, of course, continue without abatement."

Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, discussing the French request for an armistice in Syria, told a London audience that Britain holds no "hostility or enmity against those Frenchmen who obeyed orders of the Vichy Government, although we feel they were mistaken in obeying.

"We only hope that that unfortunate incident and Anglo-French hostility will be forgotten . . . in order that we may all look forward to the period when we may not only be friends of the French people but at another time with the French Government."

Australians Gain

CAIRO, Egypt, July 9 (AP)—Australian troops driving toward Beirut "have overrun the main Vichy positions and now are operating north of the town of Damur," nine miles south of Beirut, the Middle East Command announced today.

This drive along the coast, supported by guns of the British Fleet, has produced some of the bitterest fighting of the month-old Syrian compaign.

[The French acknowledged tonight that a strong Australian drive had captured Damour, French defense stronghold outside of Beirut, and that the fighting had swept close to the Lebanon port itself.

French military circles estimated that French forces there were holding off at least six invading divisions, or 70,000 to 80,000 men.

This force would far outnumber the French troops. Four British divisions were said to be in line on the southern front, and at least two more in the eastern desert.

Gen. Francois Jannekyn, Syrian Air Commander whose fliers have been credited with a large share of the success in holding off the British, was raised to the rank of a division general.]

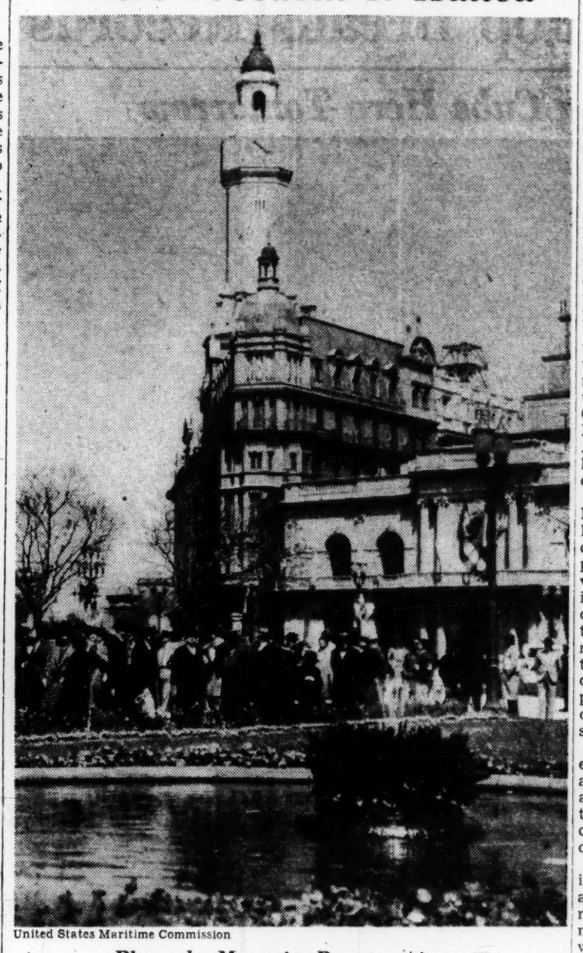
Engineer on Robin Moor Gets Job in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virgil Sanderlin, third engineer on the torpedoed Robin Moor, has gone to work on an engineer's job of a different sort.

Mr. Sanderlin, who had been appearing on the National Theater stage here telling of his experiences on the Robin Moor and in a life boat until rescuers picked him up, has assumed the duties of assistant engineer at the National Theater, Manager Al Nowitsky said. He will handle the theater's cooling plant during the summer season.

Where Freedom Is Hailed



United States Maritime Commission

Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires

One of beauty spots of Argentine Republic, where 125 years of independence are now being celebrated.

Alert Argentina Looks Back On 125 Years of Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 9—Argentina today started a week's celebration of its Declaration of Independence 125 years ago from European despotisms that later subsided until their current revival in Nazi plans for world conquest.

Even as Argentina inaugurates observances in the presence of Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, who flew from Panama to represent the U. S. Army, and scores of other distinguished foreign visitors, this Nation is pushing ahead vigorously with its new investigation of subversive Nazi activities.

Speakers here in the Capital, at Tucuman in the interior, where independence was formally voted by a courageous handful of patriots on July 9, 1816, and elsewhere throughout the country, stressed the values of independence and the gravity of new oppressive forces abroad.

Contrasting Attitude

This atmosphere of alertness, and even of alarm in some quarters, contrasts with the indifference prevailing throughout Argentina toward the world conflict only a short time ago.

In common with Brazil and other South American countries, Argentina is increasingly alive to the threat represented by Nazi attacks against sovereign peoples. With the assault on Russia, thinking Argentines no longer doubt the world scope of Nazi ambitions.

During recent weeks there has accordingly been a sharp increase in Argentine co-operation with other American Republics for joint defense of their liberties. There are still evidences of holding back, as in Argentina's reservations to the Uruguayan proposal for mutual use of sea and air bases. But the presence of General Andrews and his staff, as well as military officers from the other American Republics, is seen as marking for Argentina a stride toward practical collaboration in defense.

Argentina's Historic Role

Argentina's position, as frequently restated since the Havana consultation of Foreign Ministers last July, is that when actual danger looms over the Western Hemisphere, Argentina will be found at the side of the other American Nations. The United States and Uruguay have taken the lead in insisting that the time for action is present.

During the struggle more than a century ago for South American independence Argentina, under its great leader, San Martin, played a major role. San Martin meant in southern South America what Simon Bolivar meant in the north. Both bear the honored title of Liberator. Statues of them adorn nearly every sizable city in South America.

Argentina's Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at Tucuman, and repeated in Buenos Aires, some six years after the revolt against European control had begun, and eight years before the final defeat of Spanish forces in the Battle of Ayacucho on the Peruvian highlands.

Nazi Menace Realized

Th decision to declare independence from Spain came only after more restricted objectives, including colonial reforms, had been pursued by Argentine patriots for several years. Then, as now, events in Europe exerted powerful influences over New World decisions.

While Spain in 1816 no longer commanded Argentine respect and was an Empire in the twilight of its power, the Nazi menace of today is viewed by alert Argentines as far more sweeping even than the Holy Alliance that sought to re-establish Spain's colonial grip in the Americas.

As in 1816, so today the United States champions the cause of independence for all American Nations. The Monroe Doctrine in 1822 served notice on the Holy Alliance not to seek conquests on this side of the Atlantic. The vigorous United States measures of 1941 on behalf of freedom serve notice on Naziism that Argentina and all free peoples will be aided in their desire to remain free.

Britain 'Regrets' Wodehouse 'Casts

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that "His Majesty's Government has seen with regret that Mr. Wodehouse [P. G. Wodehouse, the humorist] has lent his services to the German propaganda machine."

This was the first authoritative British statement on reports that Mr. Wodehouse would make weekly radiocasts from Berlin to the United States. Mr. Eden said every effort would be made "by broadcast or neutral intervention" to warn the author of the consequences of such radiocasts.

Chiang—'Victory in Sight'

CHUNGKING, China, July 9 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the Chinese people in a message marking the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of war with Japan that the initial objects of China's resistance had been achieved, that ultimate defeat of Japan is inevitable and a Chinese victory is in sight.

The message, published today, exhorted the Chinese people to develop an "even greater" national unity, not to relax in their "spiritual reconstruction," and to regard a concerted military, educational and economic development as the principal factors of national reconstruction.

Japan, General Chiang warned, may now strike north or south or both ways at once, and any relaxation on China's part when Japan has diverted her military strength would, he said, "cause us to miss a golden opportunity for a counter-offensive."

General Chiang said that Japan "is now tightly fringed by a precautionary defense line taken up by powers vitally interested in the Pacific," and that "the enemy will find it impossible to free himself from this encirclement."

Chungking Pounded

CHUNGKING, China, July 9 (AP)—Scores of buildings were wrecked, 2,000 Chinese made homeless and the British Ambassador's residence was damaged extensively in Japanese war anniversary raids on Chungking July 7 and 8.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, and his staff were in a refuge when his residence was struck. They were shaken but unhurt.

In the morning raid one bomb wrecked the main building of the British Embassy with a direct hit on the Ambassador's study. Another exploded on the front lawn of the Chancellery which is now unusable.

Embassy records have now been moved and the British must either build a new home or move elsewhere.

China's 'Co-ops' Show Steady Gains

By Hugh Deane

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

China's industrial co-operative movement is steadily gaining strength despite increased economic and political difficulties. Co-operatives now number 2,210, an increase of almost 1,000 since the fall of 1939. Monthly production is now valued at $11,000,000, compared with $4,000,000 in the fall of 1939. Of course, a considerable portion of the increase in the value of production must be attributed to the inflation and the rise in prices.

Many hoped that the co-operatives would be able to check the tremendous rise in the prices of manufactured goods, which was the first major dislocation of Chinese economy since the war. But this has not been achieved. And the rise of the price level has acted as a further brake on co-operative development.

With the fall of Canton and Hankow in November, 1938, China lost the last of its western industrial bases. The chief economic problem thereafter was the development of a new industrial base in the interior, the establishment of a myriad of small-scale decentralized workshops using primitive machines and handicraft methods to produce the minimal goods required by the Army and the people. A network of industrial co-operatives seemed the best way to solve this problem.

Despite the co-operatives, however, China has not yet developed an adequate industrial base, and as a consequence 70 per cent of the goods for sale in Chinese shops come from Japan, Shanghai or the occupied areas.

These illicit goods are smuggled in everywhere. The so-called anti-smuggling organizations are not very effective. When people need goods, the goods will find a way to get there. China cannot keep out Japanese goods until it can manufacture the goods itself.

Two Unfortunate Effects

The influx of goods through the Japanese lines had two unfortunate effects; it caused the prices of manufactured commodities to multiply many times, and it lowered the standard of living of the people, who could no longer afford to buy so much soap or so much cloth. The retail price index of manufactured goods in Chungking rose to 1,215.4 during this last March, low-grade clothing to 1,785.2 (January-June, 1937, 100).

The rise of commodity prices has retarded the co-operative movement. Co-operatives capitalized in 1939 on the assumption that prices would remain stable now find themselves badly undercapitalized. In 1939, for instance, a bale of cotton could be bought for around $500, but now costs about $3,000. Thus the "co-ops" need more capital to buy raw materials. This writer has seen co-operatives lying idle for want of raw materials. If the "co-ops" had enough capital, the price level would not affect them adversely, for retail prices are more than commensurate with the prices of raw materials.

8,000 More Needed

The co-operatives cannot be blamed for their failure to meet the scarcity of manufactured goods. With a few exceptions, every co-operative started has been successful. The co-operatives have produced a vast quantity of goods of inestimable value to the Chinese cause — blankets uniforms, shoes, socks, soap, towels, bandages, belts, paper, matches, even arms. But the co-operatives are too few, and need more support from the Central Government, both financially and politically.

When the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives were organized in August, 1938, the Central Government promised a grant of $5,000,000 as capital. But over a year later, in October, 1939, only $2,000,000 had actually been received. A new industrial base could not be expected for the price of $2,000,000. The C. I. C. has received more money from the Government and loans from banks but nowhere near the amount co-operative officials believe is necessary to establish a really effective co-operative movement. In the summer of 1940 the Bank of China offered the C. I. C. a loan of $20,00,000, but due to administrative red tape and the bank's wavering the "co-ops" have not yet received the money.

As Rewi Alley, the New Zealander who is the moving spirit behind the "co-ops," has written, "A few co-operatives cannot stand. Ten thousand may begin to do so. When the C. I. C. has 30,000 productive units, it will be able to sit down and consolidate and the Japanese may then roll up their funny little swords in the bedding mats and take themselves off . . ." In other words, the C. I. C. needs at least 8,000 more co-operatives.

North China Success

Serious political obstacles are a further problem for the co-operative movement. Certain capitalist groups and Kuomintang officials are hostile to the C. I. C., doubtless because they see in it a potential challenge to private enterprise and because they fear its political consequences. Ever since its inception the C. I. C. has had to fight a never-ending political battle to maintain its administrative independence. It lost the first round last July, when it underwent "reorganization." Conservatives and representatives of the various overtly hostile groups in the Kuomintang were imposed on the central headquarters, which, more than tripled in size, is now the scene of the typical political maneuvers of a Chinese bureaucracy. Ku Chang-kang, Minister of Social Affairs, told a foreign correspondent recently that he expected the co-operatives would soon come under his jurisdiction.

The opposition to the C. I. C. has been manifested locally as well as in Chungking. Local officials have obstructed co-operative development with petty obstacles. Co-operative staff members and workers have been arrested, even executed, charged with Communist sympathies. During recent months such arrests have increased — one aspect of the Kuomintang's suppression of all extra-party activity. Work has been disrupted, and the zeal of organizers dampened by fear of the consequences of conspicuousness.

The C. I. C.'s outstanding success of the year has been the upsurge of the co-operative movement in north China in areas over which the Central Government has less or no control. For a long time the C. I. C. could not secure permission from the Government to organize "co-ops" in these areas, partially dominated by the Chinese Communists. But when co-operation was at last introduced, it caught on quickly. Meeting no political opposition and finding prices relatively low, the new Northern Front Headquarters, comprising Shansi, Hopei and Honan, already has been able to organize 130 "co-ops" with a monthly production valued at $600,000. All of these "co-ops" are within a few miles of the front lines.

While progress in Kuomintang-controlled areas was slower than in the north, the fact that any progress was made at all indicates the determination and courage of the C. I. C.'s leaders and the objective need for the "co-ops'" production. Despite political persecution and economic sabotage, co-operative leaders are convinced that their cause is going to triumph eventually. Only the co-operatives, they say, can produce the goods which China needs, and only the co-operatives can give peasants and coolies an economic stake in resistance. A third asset, almost as important, is that the C. I. C. has received increasing support from abroad, especially the United States. This foreign support has a political utility: it can be used to help keep in check those groups in China desirous of suppressing or controlling the co-operative movement.

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene—stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the "Middle Kingdom."

At Chungking, Capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the sixth.

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Defending Champion Ted Bishop Breaks Records in State Golf Qualifying Tests

Breaks Competitive Course Record With One-Under-Par

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, Mass., July 9—Long, lanky Ted Bishop of Woodland, who has mentally resolved to become the first golfer since Fred Wright, Jr., to win the Massachusetts State Amateur Golf Association championship two years in a rew, took the first step towards that desire a Longmeadow Country Club here today. And he did it in most convincing fashion.

First of all he covered this testing championship layout in a sparkling one-under-par 69 to give himself a 36-hole total of 152 in the qualifying round. Second he tied the record set by Leo Martin with 142 strokes at Tedesco two years ago. Third he broke the record for a single qualifying round in the State championship. And fourth he broke the competitive course record here at Longmeadow.

With his total Bishop found himself with an almost undisputable claim for the qualifying medal as yesterday's halfway leader, Ray Marad of George Wright, slipped to a 75 for 146, and as yesterday's second-place man, Frank Janusas of Lexington, kited to 79 for a total of 151. Although fully three-quarters of the field were still on the course when Ted handed his score in to be posted, it was apparent that only super, super golf on the part of a few late started could catch him.

According to Corcoran

According to John Corcoran, executive secretary of the M. G. A., the previous record for a qualifying round was 70, and according to Ben Loving, pro here, the competitive course record was set at the same figure, although he, Bobby Jones and Harry Cooper have all had 65's in informal matches.

The Woodland ace, who has been the hottest player in Mass. Golf this spring with 11 M. G. A. tournament victories, once before had a claim to the qualifying medal, in 1937 he tied at Winchester with Milan Heath of Brae Burn and Don Ritchie of Charles River.

On his round today Bishop was almost the model of perfection. In fact Marad, with whom he played, said the round could easily have been three or four shots lower if several well-aimed putts had dropped in the hole instead of sliding by.

Birdied Three Holes

On the outward nine he missed only one green where he had to chip and putt once for his par. He birdier the fourth hole with an eight-footer. Coming in he birdied the 10th when he shipped to within one foot of th cup. A lie in a divot hole on the 15th, from which he pushed a shot into the trees, and a weak chip at the 16th cost him two strokes to par, but he got one stroke back when he sank a tricky 15-footer at the 18th for a birdie. He missed only three greens on the round, used 32 putts and did not three putt once.

As was Marad, the department store executive got off on the wrong foot when he bogied the first three holes this morning. He was in trouble on the eighth when he pulled his second behind a clump of trees and had to play a safety shot, but he pulled himself out by sinking a chip shot. Two bad chip shots cost him two more strokes at the 13th and 14th. His 146 total saw him in second place among the early finishers.

Janusas Falters

The 79 turned in by Januses was surprising, following his excellent 72 yesterday, but double bogies at the seventh and tenth spelled much woe for him. His 151 is safely within the qualifying deadline, which estimates place at 157.

Other early finishers who are sure of making the match play bracket of 32 players tomorrow are Mel Merritt of Salem, M. G. A. president; Bill Haskell of the home club, Wallace Hellstrom of Green Hill, Mike Megliola of Wilbraham, Milton Reach, Jr., of Longmeadow, Arthur Peterson of Oak Hill, Judge Joseph Monahan of Belmont, and S. J. Besse, Jr., of New Bedford.

Among those who appeared outside the pale were young Teddy Adams of South Shore, who won this affair in 1939 but who failed to qualify last year and who had his trouble again this year. His 79 yesterday was safe, but he went up to 81 for 160 today, with all of his trouble coming on th first nine holes. There he had eight straight bogies, followed by a three-putt double bogey at the ninth. Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, state junior titlist, also appeared outside with his 160.

Digging Divots

Young Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, 18-year-old high school star, has had to give up the distinction of being the youngest player in the field. . . . His successor is Charlie Johnson, 17-year-old Walpole golfer who had a 78 yesterday. . . . Charlie, a slight youth, is not long but he is very accurate.

* * *

The tournament was almost disrupted this morning when an automobile horn blew steadily for more than five minutes. . . . The car, locked as tight as a drum, was parked near the first tee. . . . Some mechanic finally got the hood up and disconnected the wires, much to the relief of Jerome A. "Romey" Turrell, official starter. . . . Turrell, incidentally, has been starting these championship for going on 15 years.

* * *

Holes in one on each of the four one-spotters here at Longmeadow are worth money to the fortunate golfer who turns the trick. . . . On each tee there is a marker stating, "the prize for making this hole in one stroke will be the value of accumulated interest on a thousand dollar endowment." . . . No tournament player has cashed in so far. . . . Last Saturday, however, Constance Lord, a guest from Summit, N. J., aced the 147 yard fourth with a No. 2 iron.

* * *

Speaking of money, the amateur is cutting somewhat into the teaching business of little Ben Loving, Longmeadow pro, although the genial Ben would be the last one to say anything. . . . His teaching spot is at the side of the ninth fairway, where participants in the amateur gather early to practice. . . . They stop when the first threesome comes up the ninth, and the spot is busy until the last threesome goes by. . . . Ben can get a few lessons in by late afternoon. . . . "Oh, well," he said philosophically, "I can use the layoff."

* * *

Although there is not much talk about it openly, it is no secret that the Massachusetts Golf Association is disappointed at the small entry list here . . . Originally it was thought that by bringing the tournament west of Worcester for the first time, a high number of entries would be the result—not the 65 which teed off here yesterday . . . The western part of the State asked for the event, and the association obliged . . . With the results so far, the chances are that it will be a long time—a very long time—before the amateur comes west again.

* * *

The argument advanced by this part of the State in asking for the championship was that the better players here would then have a chance to play . . . When the tournament is held around Boston, they said, players here are taken too much out of their way . . . Yesterday's scores gave the answer to that . . . Of the 35 who scored 79 or better, there were only five from this district—four from the home club and one from Wilbraham—and three of these five had their work cut out for them today to get in under the qualifying deadline, which was expected to fall at 157 or 158.

* * *

The chances are that no golfer from this part of the State will win the championship this year, but the home club had one consolation . . . Tonight it will probably be in possession of the Windeler Shield, awarded to the club whose five members have the lowest aggregate score . . . The Longmeadow fivesome held a three-stroke bulge over Green Hill, but these two clubs are the only ones with enough golfers in the tournament to be in the contention . . . The Longmeadow team of Bill Haskell (75), Milton Reach, Jr., (75), Capt. R. W. Meals (78), Phil Simons (79), and Ed Witzel (82) had an aggregate of 389 going into today's final 18 holes . . . Green Hill—Wallace Hellstrom (75), W. T. O'Connell (78), Ralph Sawyer (79), Leo Hehir (79), and Fred Hill (81)—totaled 392 . . . Green Hill was runner-up to Salem last year by six strokes.

M. G. A. Scores

Frank Janusas, Lexington 72-39-40—151
Mel Merritt, Salem 77-38-37—152.
Lee Brown, Sandy Burr 77-43-40-160.
Ted Adams, South Shore 79-45-36—160.
F. S. Anderson, Green Hill 80-43-39—162.
W. E. Haskell, Longmeadow 75-40-40—155.
Ed Polmatier, Wilbraham 87-42-41—170.
W. G. Barry, Springfield, 84-42-40—166.
Guy W. Donahue, Longmeadow 87-38-41—166.
Wallace Hellstrom, Green Hill 75-41-38—154.
Michael Megliola. Wilbraham 77-36-40—154.
Ed Franzeim, Bellevue 81-42-37—160.
Ray Marad, George Wright 71-38-37—146.
Milton Reach, Jr., Longmeadow 75-40-35—150.
Ted Bishop, Woodland 73-34-35—142.
F. T. Pfaelzer, Jr., T. C. C. 79-40-38—157.
Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill 76-39-38—153.
P. W. Simons, Longmeadow 79-42-39—160.
Ray Hansbury, United Shoe 80-46-45—171.
J. W. Monahan, Sr., Belmont 77-38-39—154.
S. J. Besse, Jr., New Bedford 78-39-37—154.

Invading Cubs Here Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

Lou Stringer (left) and Claude Passeau

When the Cubs meet the Boston Braves here beginning tomorrow, these two may play prominent parts. Stringer is the new shortstop of the Jimmy Wilson-managed team and Passeau is the pitcher who would like to recall the one ball Ted Williams lofted for a home run in the All-Star game yesterday.

Sports Around the Hub

No Thanks to Eddie Miller

If Eddie Miller of the Boston Braves had his way yesterday, "Fireman" Ted Williams of the Red Sox would not have been given his chance of putting out the National League's "fire." For Miller scooped up Joe Di Maggio's hot grounder to short, fired perfectly to Billy Herman at second forcing Cecil Travis, and it looked like a double play to end the game. However, Travis's slide into second bothered Herman, and as a result, an unsettled peg enabled Di Maggio to reach first safely, thus setting the stage for Williams.

* * *

While Williams and other glittering team mates stole the All-Star show in Detroit yesterday, the remnants of the Red Sox turned back the soldiers of Camp Edwards, 7-4, in an exhibition tilt in Brockton. Private Hugh Mulcahy of Brighton and former Philadelphia Phillies pitcher held the Sox scoreless the two opening innings he pitched, but Acting Manager Frank Shellenback's crew had two big innings in the sixth and seventh for the game.

* * *

Meanwhile, in Hartford, Conn., the Boston Braves attracted a crowd of almost 6,000 fans last night as they defeated their Hartford farm hands of the Eastern League, 8-7. It was the largest audience to watch the Senators this season. The Braves were forced to come from behind with three runs in the eighth and two in the ninth to win.

* * *

The Casey Club nine opens the floodlight baseball season tonight at Lucy Recs Stadium, East Cambridge, with the Boston Night Hawks, champion colored team in New England, providing the opposition. Harvard hurler Jack Schwede is scheduled to pitch for the Caseys, while Lou Montgomery of Brockton and Boston College, will sport a Hawk unifrom.

* * *

One upset was recorded yesterday in the opening round of match play in the annual women's invitational four-ball tournament at Tedesco. Barbara Johnson of Winthrop and Virginia Nourse of Tedesco eliminated Marcia Perrin, state junior titlist, and her Woodland partner, Mrs. L. H. Redfield, two up.

* * *

Payson Lowell of Wellesley and Frank Baldwin of Brae Burn carded a par equalling 72 for gross honors in the annual field day of the Spring Twilight Four-Ball League at the Charles River Country Club yesterday. Two strokes behind were John P. Carr and Dan Morse of Winchester.

* * *

The Massachusetts schoolboy champions, Somerville High, will be feted tomorrow night at the Somerville High auditorium with Mayor John M. Lynch acting as toastmaster and Frank Hogan and Danny MacFayden, members of the last championship team, as featured guests. Also present will be Buddy Hassett and Johnny Cooney of the Boston Braves.

Mulloy, Segura, Hall Win Easily At Spring Lake

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 9 (AP)—The only three seeded players to play in the opening round, Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, and Francisco Segura, Ecuador, won with ease yesterday in the ninth annual Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club invitation tennis tournament.

Mulloy, the Nation's seventh ranking player, moved into the third round with a 6—2, 6—3 victory over Ward Chamberlain of Princeton, after getting a first round default from L. B. Shaw, Spring Lake.

Runner-up to champion Frankie Parker for the past two years, Mulloy is seeded fourth in the tourney. Parker, Altadena, Calif., netter, drew a first round bye.

Eighth-seeded Hall breezed through James Costello, Spring Lake, in his first round match, 6—0, 6—1.

Segura, the tourney's top-seeded foreign entrant, also gained a third round berth. The South American champion, using a two-fisted forehand, swept aside Norman Conze of Princeton, 6—0, 6—2, after a first round bye.

Eduardo Buse of Peru was scheduled to compete here but did not appear and was dropped from the field by default to Hugh Lynch, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Segura's third round opponent will be the winner of the match between Hall and Sewell Cutler, captain of the Yale University tennis team. Cutler trounced James Brown, Asbury Park, in his first-round test, 6—1, 6—2.

Rain fell lightly during the early portion of yesterday's matches and then broke out in a downpour toward the close of the competition.

Two weeks before the Fourth of July, every $4.40 seat for the Chicago Bears - College All - Stars game, in Chicago's Soldier Field, had been sold.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2100

Comiskey Heads For Bush League

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP) — A Comiskey has left the Chicago White Sox for the "Bushes."

Charles A. Comiskey II, future owner-president of the American League club, has left for his mother's summer home at Eagle River, Wis., hopeful he'll land a regular job with the Eagle River town team. And the chance of playing regularly outweighs, with Charles, the prospect of traveling with the White Sox and watching big league games from the dugout.

"It looks like I'll get to play first base," said the 15 year old youngster who stands six feet tall, weighs 160 pounds and has the powerful build of his grandfather, Charles A. (Old Roman) Comiskey, founder of the White Sox and one of the great first sackers of early baseball.

One for the Book

By the Associated Press

Here's one for the book. The Reading Brooks of the Interstate League made only five hits and committed five errors yet knocked Hagerstown out of a tie for first place with Wilmington by scoring a 6-to-3 victory over the Owls last night.

Reading, of course, came through with its hits at opportune times behind walks and wild pitches while Hagerstown left 15 men stranded. Chevrinko's double in the eighth drove in the winning runs.

Hash Out for Season

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Bruce Dudley, President of the Louisville American Association baseball club, said that Herb Hash, pitcher for the Colonels, would be out of baseball for at least the rest of this season as the result of a "general breakdown."

Hash, whose home is in New Boston, Va., came to Louisville from the Boston Red Sox about a month after the opening of the current season.

Wiseman Medalist

SASKATOON, Saskatchewar, July 9 (CP) — Eddie Wiseman, winger for Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League, has won the amateur medal in the Saskatchewan Open Golf championship. Eddie, whose home is in Regina, carded a 74.

The curtain on pro football for 1941 will go down Dec. 14 when the leaders of the east and west meet in a western city for the title.

Pleon Takes On Mid-Week 'Head Races

The oldest yachting organization in the world, the Pleon Yacht Club of Marblehead, has taken another step in its development.

Effective today, Pleon took over the mid-week racing program of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and will sponsor the regular Wednesday matinee racing of the 'Head fleet from now on. The races will be called the Pleon Yacht Club Mid-Week Championships, and will be an open affair, as was Corinthian's.

Busy Season

Commodore Clark Shepard and his energetic Pleon committee are having a busy season this year. Besides already having sponsored the National Intercollegiates this year, and now adding the Wednesday racing to their schedule, they will also aid the Eastern Yacht Club with the National Junior Yacht Racing Championships. Then, too, Pleon hopes to continue its full inter-club and junior racing program which its former junior instructor, Eric Olsen, helped inaugurate two seasons back.

The Pleon racing this year is under the direction of John Fuller, a junior at Williams College, where he has been active in intercollegiate sailing. For the past two summers Fuller has been the nautical instructor at the Stage Harbor Yacht Club of Chatham.

Inter-Club Racing

Another change has been made in Pleon's yachting schedule this year. The usual Friday afternoon racing now will be included in the Mid-Week Championships, and the point standing will be fixed so as to include both the Friday and Wednesday racing of the juniors so far this season.

Fridays will now be reserved for inter-club dates with other junior yachting organizations on the North and South Shores.

Pleon trophies will be awarded on a percentage basis at the end of the season's racing for the Mid-Week Championships, and will be extended to junior as well as senior titlists.

Dick Shipp Bests Bob Falkenberg In School Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—Bob Falkenberg of Los Angeles, national boys' titleholder, forced Dick Shipp of Harrisburg, Pa., Academy to three sets yesterday before being eliminated in the first round of the National Interscholastic tennis championship. The scores were 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

The matches were shifted indoors at the Ludington courts, Gladwynne, because a two-day rain turned the clay courts of the Merion Cricket Club into a soggy mass.

Third ranked Dick Hart of Miami, Fla., won over Walter Preston of Hamtramck, Mich., 6—2, 6—3.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

No games scheduled.

American League

No games scheduled.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York (night).
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (night).

American League

Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago (night).
New York at St. Louis (night).
Philadelphia at Cleveland (night).

State Low Scorer

By a Staff Photographer

Ray Marad of George Wright

Brookline golfer surprised the field to take the lead at the half-way mark in the two-day qualifying for the Massachusetts State Amateur Golf championship at the Longmeadow Country Club, Springfield, yesterday, with a one-over-par 71.

Boston Hails Williams As No. 1 Player in Majors

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball's big league races go back to normal tomorrow, with the Chicago Cubs opening a three-game Allston series with the Braves and the Red Sox in Detroit for a similar set with the Tigers. But today, as the All-Star players were being reunited with their parent outfits, the sporting public of the nation was still thrilling to that story book finish written to the Briggs Stadium classic by Teddy Williams, Boston's own.

The Red Sox left fielder at the moment is the biggest man in the national pastime—bigger than Bob Feller or Joe Di Maggio—a lanky, grinning combination of Babe Ruth and Frank Merriwell. Even disappointed National Leaguers have to admit that Teddy is quite a boy.

There in Clutch

Williams' game winning clout against the press box front atop the double deck stands in Tigerland, although pulsating to all who saw it or listened to an account via radio, did not come as a surprise to those close to the Red Sox. The string bean outfielder, like Ruth, Gehrig and all of the other great players before him, has that valuable, indescribable power to come through in the so-called clutch. With the game, big or small, depending on what he does with the next pitch, Ted has the ability to "hit it where they ain't."

Leading both leagues in batting with a .405 average, a factor in the home run race and now All-Star hero, Williams deserves the rating of No. 1 outfielder in the majors. Favored by the heavier publicity of New York, Joe Di Maggio may get a bigger play in the daily press. But when runners are on those bases and a hit is the thing, Ted "The Kid" is a handy boy to have standing in the batter's box.

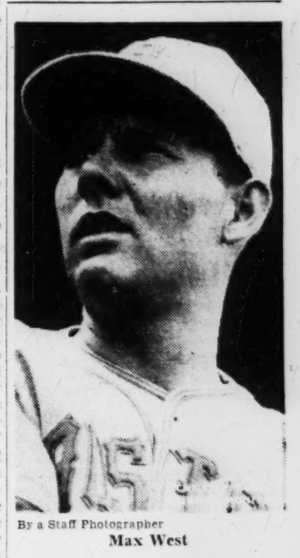
West Last Year

"Break up Boston!" may be a new cry throughout baseball. The Hub is gradually establishing a monopoly on All-Star hero roles. Last year at St. Louis it was Max West of the Braves who delivered the decisive blow. Maxie hit his homer in the first inning, while Williams waited until two were out in the ninth.

Incidentally, there is an ironical twist to the West story. While Williams was doing his duty yesterday at Briggs Stadium, Maxie was playing an exhibition at Hartford, forgotten by baseball's millions. And in that Hartford contest he duplicated his All-Star feat of just 12 months before. He hit a home run. But this time less than 6,000 were looking on.

Miller Played

The Braves had an active representative at Detroit yesterday, although he struggled for a losing cause. Eddie Miller, the best defensive shortstop in the league, was on the field in the ninth when Williams broke up the game. In fact, Eddie did his best to keep Ted from walking to the plate in that inning. He started a double play, but Billy Herman couldn't finish it.



By a Staff Photographer

Max West

Before leaving on another tour of the West, the Braves will play 13 games here. The schedule calls for three with the Cubs, four with Cincinnati, and three each with the Pirates and Cardinals, in that order. The Chicago dates are singles in a row, but the Reds will play a double-header at Braves Field on Sunday. Saturday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day.

* * *

Casey Stengel is catching up in his series with Jimmy Wilson, after a slow start. The chart shows six victories for Chicago and five for Boston, and the Braves have taken the last three straight.

* * *

This could be an important series for Stengel. He will go into it just 2½ games behind the sixth-place Cubs. Once Casey got above that sixth spot, he could climb fast.

Plans Made for 1942 Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The same rules and regulations which produced the dramatic joint-victory for Mauri Rose and Floyd Davis in the 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway last May 30 will be in force for the 36th running of the event next Decoration Day.

In making this announcement T. E. "Pop" Myers also scorched rumors that the 1942 race might be abandoned because of the war situation.

Preparations Necessary

"Preparations that are necessary at this time of year for the staging of the 30th annual 500-mile race next May 30 are proceeding as usual," Mr. Myers said. "Rumors or reports to the effect that there will be no race at Indianapolis next year are absolutely without foundation.

"However, Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President of the Speedway, has asked me to announce that in view of defense activities and the difficulty in obtaining materials, machine work and parts, there will be no change in motor sizes and weight limits for 1942 and we shall run under the same rules which were placed in force under the International Formula in 1938."

Customary to Change

Under these rules supercharged motors are limited to 183 cubic inch piston displacement and the limit on non-supercharged motors holds at 274.59 cubic inches.

It has been customary to change the motor rules at Indianapolis every several years to encourage motor development.

Mr. Myers also announced that drawings and specifications for revamping the entire garage section were under way. One half of "Gasoline Alley" where the racing cars are kept was destroyed by fire early race day this year.

Oddities

The Baltimore Orioles are a "Howell-ing" club this year. Big Red Howell plays the outfield and powders the ball. Dixie is a peppery young catcher.

* * *

At the turn of the century the pole vaulting height was 11 feet 3 inches. It is more than four feet higher now.

* * *

Baltimore's Mount Washington baseball club won 60 straight sandlot games from late in 1939 to midseason of 1941.

* * *

Bob Zuppke, Illinois coach, has spent his summers in Muskegon, Mich., for 35 years.

First Tournament

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9 (AP)—Playing in his first major golf tournament, Charles Morrill of Massasoit led the qualifiers in the R. I. amateur championship at the R. I. Country Club yesterday. His 36-hole total of 153 was a stroke better than the score of Guy Baer of Metacomet.

All-America Boy May Take Signals From Uncle Sam

ATLANTA (AP)—Harley Ray McCollum, Tulane's gigantic "All-America scrub," may take his signals next fall from Uncle Sam.

Remember Harley? He was that individual—a 235-pound chunk of football dynamite—whose play for Tulane's Green Wave made him All-America tackle on the Associated Press team of 1939.

The big fellow, a junior, had a year to go, but he was just another fellow who wasn't there when the Wave started rolling in 1940. Scholastic difficulties got him, and he went down swinging. Undismayed, he stuck around, perspiring faithfully with the scrubs while he got his credits back in shape.

Now his eligibility has been regained, but if selective service numbers back home in Stillwell, Okla., keep falling at their present pace, Coach Red Dawson can write off his All-America tackle from that tentative lineup for the Boston College game Sept. 27. McCollum, by that time, may be playing for keeps with the U. S. Army.

Should he be drafted, say Tulane sources, it probably would end his football career. He'd be 26 when his military service terminated, and Dawson's aides think it unlikely he would return to college in New Orleans.

Besides McCollum, Dawson stands to lose the heaviest artillery in his backfield, plunging fullback Jimmy Thibaut. Rated last year as the hardest-driving ball-carrier in the South, Thibaut is in the same boat as McCollum.

Meanwhile, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Coach Frank Thomas disclosed last night the drafting of Joe Domnanovich, South Bend, Ind., Alabama's regular center. The Crimson Tide previously lost Capt.-Elect John Hanson, fullback, who quit school for the Air Corps.

BULLETIN

CHERRY HILLS, Denver, July 9 (AP)—Bunny Torpey, veteran professional from Kansas City, Mo., held a one-hole lead over Defending Champion Byron Nelson of Toledo at the nine-hole mark of their first round match in the 24th PGA tournament today.

Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, twice U. S. open champion, rang up three birdies in leading Jim Fogerty of South Hamilton, Mass., 4 up, at the half way point. Guldahl shot the first nine in 32, three under par, to Fogerty's 36.

Modern Picnic Supplies
ADD TO YOUR VACATION FUN

For vacuum bottle kits, charcoal grills, serving trays, or other picnic supplies—for sporting goods, sportswear, cameras, books, radios, toilet requisites, and other vacation needs, go to stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Teddy Williams Steals All-Star Spotlight From National League's Arky Vaughan

Americans Now Hold 6 to 3 Edge in Classic Standing

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—Of all the National Leaguers whose wives and relations should keep them out of tall buildings for the next few days, the one with the most legitimate complaint about the way yesterday's all-star game turned out is Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh's veteran shortstop.

Arky, not anywhere near famous as a distance hitter, rose to the heights in the cause of the National League and hit two shattering home runs in successive innings, each time with a man on base. It was tremendous and should have been enough to place Vaughan in the All-Star Hall of Fame with something to spare.

Vaughan's Two

But what happens? A tall California boy named Ted Williams, employed by the Boston Red Sox, comes up with two out and two on in the ninth inning and slams a homer to give the American Leaguers a 7-to-5 victory and relegate Vaughan's two preceding clouts to the ash can.

Looking around, Vaughan can lay such a tough break as that to a couple of things. In the first place, why wasn't Williams, leading hitter of the American League, given a walk so that the fading Claude Passeau could get at Dominic Di Maggio? Anybody would have been better than Williams.

Yet, last night, Manager Del Baker of the victorious Americans said it would have been poor strategy to pass Williams, for that would have put the winning run on second base.

Secondly, with one out in that terrible ninth, Joe Di Maggio slapped a perfect double play ball to shortstop. Eddie Miller grabbed the pellet and flipped it to Billy Herman, forcing Cecil Travis at second and setting up the double play that would have closed out the game with the Nationals ahead, 5 to 3.

Hurried Throw

It was in the bag. But Herman hurried his throw, pulling Frank McCormick off first base. A run dented the plate, two were on base and Williams was up there swinging his wagon-tongue with a crowd of 54,674 on edge.

Such things happen, and Vaughan, who should have been a hero, was just another unfortunate. The American Leaguers now hold a lead of 6 to 3 in the All-Star classics.

Late last night the National League magnates still were sitting all by themselves on unlighted staircases in local hotels, giving no mind to missed train reservations. That is the literal truth. They take this thing seriously.

The American Leaguers were celebrating the Fourth of July and Christmas all at once. Del Baker said jubilantly that he believed if the two teams met 10 times in a row the Americans would win seven of them.

"Did you see Williams when he hit that ball?" he chortled.

It turned out that everybody except Del apparently had been watching the flight of the ball itself.

Stood at Plate

"Well," Del explained, "Ted didn't even start running. He knew he had hit it right. He stood there and watched it fly and clapped his hands until it hit the stand. Then he started running."

Ted was the hero, all right. He knocked in four of his club's runs. In the fourth frame, with Paul Derringer pitching, he slammed a ball to right field that Bob Elliott of the Pirates misjudged, allowing a run to count. Ted drove in four and Vaughan drove in four, but Ted was the hero.

Outside of these big rallies, it was a pitchers' battle, especially in the early stages. Many fans wished that Bobby Feller of Cleveland and Whit Wyatt of Brooklyn, leading pitchers in the American and National Leagues, respectively, might have gone on and fought it out. Neither showed any sign of being scored on. But a rule of the All-Star tussle says a pitcher may go only three innings, so the duel was broken up.

The Nationals eventually had their big innings off Sid Hudson, a nervous youngster from Washington, and Ed Smith, Chicago White Sox southpaw. The Americans, as previously told, found an eventual cousin in Passeau, after having been held in hand by Wyatt and by Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters of Cincinnati.

Box Score

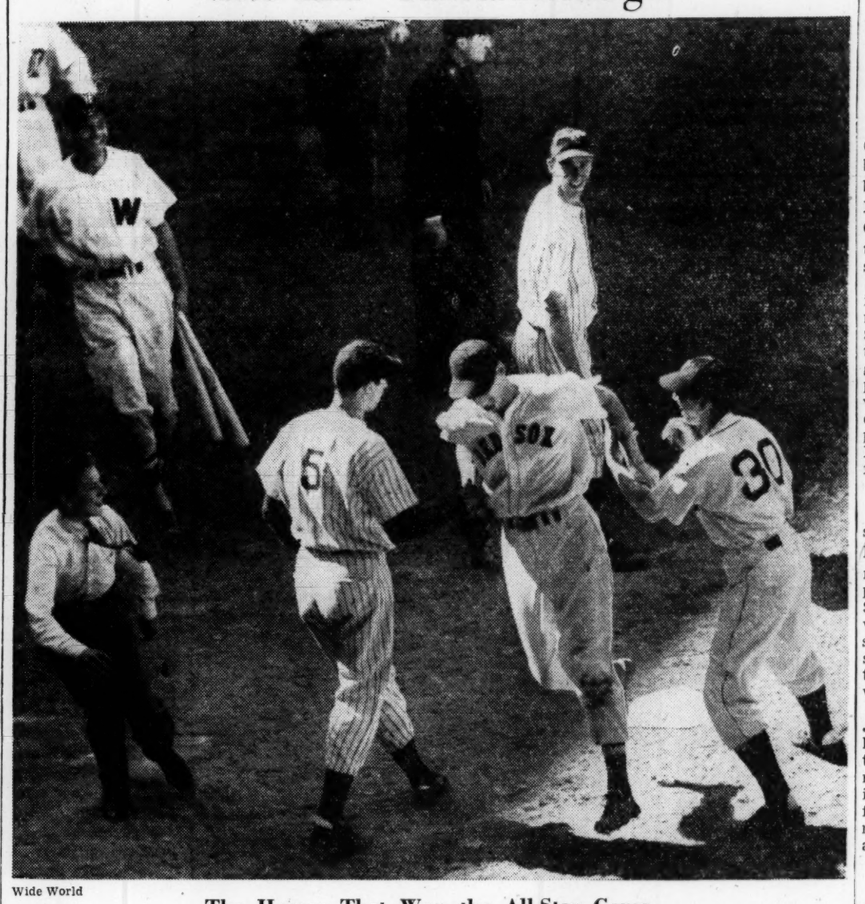
AMERICANS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gordon, 2b	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Travis, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	2	0
J. DiMaggio, cf	4	3	1	2	1	0	0
Williams, lf	4	1	2	6	3	0	1
Heath, rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
D. DiMaggio, rf	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Boudreau, ss	2	0	2	2	0	1	0
Cronin, ss	2	0	0	0	3	3	0
York, 1b	3	0	1	1	6	2	0
Foxx, 1b	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Dickey, c	3	0	1	1	4	2	0
Hayes, c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Feller, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Cullenbine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hudson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Keller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
¶Keltner	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	11	17	27	11	3
NATIONALS							
Hack, 3b	2	0	1	1	3	0	0
Lavagetto, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore, lf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reiser, cf	4	0	0	0	6	0	2
Mize, 1b	4	1	1	2	5	0	0
McCormick, 1b	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Nicholson, rf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Elliott, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter, rf	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Vaughan, ss	4	2	3	9	1	2	0
Miller, ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Frey, 2b	1	0	1	1	1	3	0
Herman, 2b	3	0	2	3	3	0	0
Owen, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopez, c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Danning, c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wyatt, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Ott	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derringer, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Walters, p	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
§Medwick	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passeau, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	10	19	z26	7	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Americans	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	—7
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	—5

Runs batted in—Williams 4, Moore, Boudreau, Vaughan 4, D. DiMaggio, J. DiMaggio. Earned runs—Nationals 5, Americans 7. Two-base hits—Travis, Williams, Walters, Herman, Mize, J. DiMaggio. Home runs—Vaughan 2, Williams. Sacrifices—Hack, Lopez. Double plays—Frey to Vaughan to Mize, York to Cronin. Left on base—Nationals 6, Americans 7. First base on balls—Wyatt (Williams); Walters 2 (DiMaggio, Heath); Hudson (Hack); Passeau (Travis). Struck out—By Feller 4 (Hack, Reiser, Nicholson, Ott); by Derringer (Heath); by Walters 2 (Cronin, Doerr); by Hudson (Moore); by Smith 2 (Reiser, Slaughter); by Passeau 3 (Keller, Williams, Foxx). Hits—Off Feller, 1 in 3 innings; off Lee, 4 in 3 innings; off Hudson, 3 in 1 inning; off Smith, 2 in 2 innings; off Wyatt, none in 2 innings; off Derringer, 2 in 2 innings; off Walters, 3 in 2 innings; off Passeau, 6 in 2 2-3 innings. Winning pitcher—Smith. Losing pitcher—Passeau. Umpires—Summers (AL), Jorda (NL), Grieve (AL), and Pinelli (NL). Time—2h. 23m. Attendance (paid)—54,674.

*Batted for Feller in 3d inning.
‡Batted for Hudson in 7th inning.
¶Batted for Smith in 9th inning.
zTwo out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Wyatt in third inning.
§Batted for Walters in 7th inning.

'The Kid' Came Through



Wide World

The Homer That Won the All-Star Game

DETROIT, Mich.—Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox outfielder, crosses home plate in the ninth on his three-run blow which won the All-Star game for the American League, 7 to 5, Joe Di Maggio (5), who scored ahead of Williams, and Coach Mervyn Shea of the Tigers (30) congratulate him.

Sam Snead Heads PGA Field With Par-Busting Medal 138

DENVER, Colo., July 8 (AP)—Samuel Jackson Snead, the man who was considered a doubtful starter in this tournament, roared home yesterday to win qualifying honors of the national Professional Golfers Association championship.

The ex-Virginia hillbilly strutted in with a par-busting 69, identical with his first-round effort on the lake-and-creek crisscrossed Cherry Hills course, for a 36-hole total of 138. Par for the course is 35-36—71. Slammin' Sam clipped four shots from the figures designated as standard.

He pinned a diamond-studded medal on his chest for the feat. Snead snatched his latest honors in an already spectacular career with beautiful shots to the greens. Throughout his round he never had a putt longer than eight feet.

Missed Short Ones

Monday he put together nines of 33-36. With a few putting breaks yesterday he could have knocked out a 65. He missed short ones by a hair's breadth for birdies on the first, second, fifth, tenth, and eleventh holes.

Snead nosed out E. J. "Dutch" Harrison of Chicago by one stroke. Harrison tacked up a 71 alongside a first-round 68 which had enabled him to share pace-setting laurels at the halfway mark.

Harrison started as if he had the medal made to order for him. He breezed through the first nine in 34, then began scrambling on the incoming stretch. His miscues included a three-putt green, ball hit into a creek, and a weak iron shot that cost him one stroke.

Dark Horse Flopped

The other 18 hole co-leader, Harry Bassler, dark horse from Los Altos, Calif., flopped on his first nine yesterday for a two over par 37. He finished in 36 blows for a 73 and a two-day total of 141.

Slim Benny Hogan, standout favorite to win the tournament, finished in a tie at 140 with two fellow Texans, Jimmy Demaret and Henry Ransom, and George Fazio, who registers from Philadelphia.

Hogan had trouble on the outgoing nine yesterday, posting a 37 at the turn. He got back on his game, however, to flag in with a great 32, best for the two qualifying rounds.

Sixty-three places were open for the match play round. Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, qualified automatically as defending champion.

Big Names In

Among the big name golfers qualifying handily were Ralph Guldahl, two-time former U. S. champion with 141; Gene Sarazen, only player ever to win the P G A and National Open titles in one year, and Graig Wood, present U. S. Open king. Guldahl had a 69 yesterday. Sarazen's 71 gave him a 36-hole total of 143 and Wood came in with a fine 69, after Monday's faulty 76 for a two-day score of 145.

Former P G A tournament winners Henry Picard of Oklahoma City and Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Denny Shute of Chicago landed in the qualifying ranks without difficulty. Picard and Shute posted 144s and Runyan a 150.

A notable casualty of the qualifying trails was John Revolta of Evanston, Ill., winner of the 1935 P G A crown and top man in the San Francisco match play open last January. Revolta had rounds of 79-77 for a total 156. Rod Munday of Toledo another front ranker who once reached the quarter-finals in this tournament, tumbled out with a 161. He soared with an 86 today.

P. G. A. Qualifiers

Sam Snead, Hot Spring, Va.	69	69—138
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark.	68	71—139
Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa.	71	69—140
George Fazio, Philadelphia, Pa	70	70—140
Henry Ransom, Fort Worth, Tex.	71	69—140
Jimmy Demaret, Noroton, Conn.	72	68—140
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, Ill.	72	69—141
Herman Keiser, Akron, Ohio	72	69—141
Harry Bassler, Los Altos, Calif.	68	73—141
Jack Ryan, Louisville, Ky	72	69—141
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.	74	68—142
Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C.	72	70—142
Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, Ill	75	67—142
William Heinlein, Noblesville, Ind	76	67—143
Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs Colo.	72	71—143
Gene Sarazen, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	72	71—143
Henry Picard, Oklahoma City, Okla.	75	69—144
Denny Shute, Chicago, Ill.	72	72—144
Bud Oakley, Palos Verdes, Calif.	73	71—144
Fay Coleman, Los Angeles, Calif.	74	70—144
Bruce Coltart, Absecon, N. J.	74	71—145
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, L. I.	76	69—145
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	73	72—145
Gene Kunes, Philadelphia, Pa.	74	71—145
William Francis, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	70	76—146
Charlie Shepard, Omaha, Neb.	72	74—146
Frank Champ, Bedford, Ind.	75	71—146
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	76	70—146
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill.	72	74—146
Leonard Ott, Edgewater, Colo.	76	70—146
Al Nelson, Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.	76	71—147
Bunny Torpey, Dodson, Mo.	73	74—147
Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif.	72	76—148
Jack Grout, Pittston, Pa.	75	73—148
Frank Walsh, Rumson, N. J.	74	74—148
Jim Foulis, Hinsdale, Ill.	78	70—148
Earl Martin, Inglewood, Calif.	73	75—148
Jim Fogertey, South Hamilton, Mass.	79	70—149
Charles Malloy, Wollaston, Mass.	74	75—149
George Schneiter, Ogden, Utah	74	75—149
Rut Coffey, Hagerstown, Md.	77	72—149
Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick R. I.	76	74—150
Floyd Farley, Oklahoma City Okla.	80	70—150
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	75	75—150
Bob Hunsick, Jr., Fairfield Conn.	77	73—150
Buddy Protect, Tulsa, Okla.	79	72—151
Joe Burch, Jr., Mobile, Ala.	77	74—151
Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa.	77	75—152
J. Robinson, Brentwood Heights, Calif.	78	74—152
Earl Fry, Alameda, Calif.	79	73—152
Frank Kringle, Linden, N. J.	79	73—152
Phil Greenwald, Menomonee Falls, Wis.	79	73—152
Clarence Norsworthy, University City, Mo.	74	78—152
Ralph Stonehouse, Dixon, Ill.	77	76—153
Leo Mallory, Bridgeport, Conn.	81	72—153
Carl Beljan, Pittsburgh, Pa.	80	73—153
Augie Nordone, Syracuse, N. Y.	78	75—153
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass.	78	75—153
Lee Kosten, Muskegon, Mich.	81	72—153
Dave O'Connell, Essex Falls, N. J.	78	75—153
Frank Commisso, Rochester, N. Y.	80	73—153
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio	79	75—154
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I.	78	76—154

Did You Know?

Gene Rye, once an outfield rookie with the Boston Red Sox, hit three home runs in one inning in August, 1930 while playing for Waco in the Texas League.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 8

International League

Syracuse 5, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 4, Newark 1.
Baltimore 7, Toronto 2.
Montreal 5-4, Jersey City 2-13.

American Association

Minneapolis 4, Toledo 2.
Columbus 13, St. Paul 3.
Louisville 8, Kansas City 7.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 0.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 3, Los Angeles 1.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 3.
San Diego 9, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 4, Portland 2.

Texas League

Houston 1, San Antonio 0 (12 innings).
Oklahoma City 6, Dallas 5.
Tulsa 1, Fort Worth 0.
Beaumont 8, Shreveport 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8, Memphis 5 (second game, rain).
New Orleans 4-3, Atlanta 3-5.
Only games.

Eastern League

Albany 4-0, Springfield 1-0 (second game called in sixth, rain).
Williamsport 6, Scranton 1.
Wilkes Barre 8, Elmira 4.
Only games.

Terry Predicts

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—Those not-so-daffy Brooklyn Dodgers will win the National League flag race, Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants predicts.

Here for a three-day vacation as a result of yesterday's All-Star game, "Memphis Bill" declared yesterday:

"If that strong-arm trio of mound aces, Whitlow Wyatt, Kirby Higbe and Hugh Casey, continue at top form, it appears the Dodgers will march in easily."

Fred Carter Photo

Dr. Theodore Houk of Seattle

The new national champion is shown above designing his own "Humptulips," the Marblehead class model yacht that won the recent national competition in Seattle, Washington.

Parker Beats Gene Mako In Eastern Clay

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., July 9 (AP)—They call it amateur tennis, but a cool $2,000 worth of bric-a-brac was involved in Frankie Parker's victory yesterday over Gene Mako in the final round of the Eastern Clay Court Championships.

All that Frankie has to show for it at the moment is a $65 miniature replica of the challenge cup and a $75 watch. But by winning the title for the second time Frankie got within one leg of permanent possession of the big cup, which is valued at $1,200. The only bauble out of his reach is the $700 perpetual trophy which the Jackson Heights Tennis Club is keeping for its own hope chest.

Yachting Trophy

The challenge cup, purchased six years ago by the late Gerald B. Lumsden, one of the tournament's first guiding lights, was picked up by the club for a mere $500 at an auction. Originally it was a yachting trophy, but the top sails and masts thereon were scratched out to make room for the names of the tournament winners.

Bobby Riggs has a leg on it, and Jeff Podesta of Montclair, N. J., has two. Parker got his second yesterday and promised to come back next year for the third. When and if he gets it, the mug will be his for keeps and the tournament committee will have to look for another defunct yacht club.

Mako a Prophet

The club members didn't even get a chance to see the final, for rain forced it to be held twenty-five miles away at the Piping Rock Club. A couple of caddies were hurriedly hired as ball boys, which led to a few minutes of confusion before they hit their stride.

In losing to Parker, Mako revealed himself as a better prophet than tennis player. Two days ago he predicted that he would be easy for Frankie. He was right.

Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., and Jackie Kramer of Los Angeles, the national doubles champions, won a 7—5, 6—3, 6—2 decision over Parker and Charley Mattmann of the University of Southern California and took the doubles title for the first time.

Reed Wins Purse, Skinner Open At Brunswick Golf

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., July 9 (AP)—Walter Reed, Jr., of Fairfield, Maine, won the amateur title, and Archie Skinner, St. Andrews veteran, retained the open championship yesterday in the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Golf Association tournament.

Reed, 18-year-old freshman at University of Maine, scored a two-day total of 156 to take the title held by Pete Kelly of Amherst, National Hockey League star, who won the last three tournaments. Runner-up in the amateur ranks was G. J. Campbell of Calais, Me., with 158.

In the open play, Reed finished second, 14 strokes behind Skinner, who had a 36-hole total of 142.

All-Star Records

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—Eleven All-Star records were set in yesterday's classic at Briggs Stadium with Arky Vaughan, shortstop of the Nationals, figuring in five of them. The records:

Most runs batted in for one game—Ted Williams, Americans, and Vaughan, Nationals, four each.

Most homers in one game—Vaughan, two.

Homers consecutive innings and times at bat—Vaughan in seventh (off Sid Hudson) and in eighth (off Edgar Smith).

Most successive hits—Vaughan, three (single in fifth and homers in seventh and eighth).

Most errors by an outfielder in one game—Pete Reiser, Nationals, two.

Most outfield errors in one game—four; Nationals, two (both by Reiser), and Americans, two (Williams and Jeff Heath).

Most errors both teams one game—five (Americans three, Nationals two).

Most All-Star games played—Mel Ott, Joe Medwick and Billy Herman, all of Nationals, eight each.

Most games won on home diamond — five by American League.

Total All-Star hits—Billy Herman, Nationals, 11 in eight games.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Chicago (AL) 12, Waterloo (Three Eye) 5.
Boston (AL) 7, Camp Edwards 4.
Boston (NL) 8, Hartford (EL) 7.
St. Louis (AL) 7, Springfield (Three Eye) 4.
Philadelphia (NL) 11, Allentown (Interstate) 3.
Wilmington (Interstate) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	50	24	.676	
St. Louis	48	28	.632	3
New York	39	32	.549	9½
Cincinnati	39	35	.527	11
Pittsburgh	33	35	.485	14
Chicago	34	42	.447	17
Boston	29	42	.408	19½
Philadelphia	20	54	.270	29½

Seattle Gets First Glimpse Of Model Yachts in Action

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—There's more to sailing model boats than the common conception of it as "child's play." A group of business and professional men from all parts of the nation came to Seattle recently to take part in the National Marblehead-class model yacht championships and show the Northwest sports fans how much skill and fun there is in model yacht racing.

Fourteen of the nation's leading model yachtsmen who planned, built, and raced their own boats competed in the three-day meet sponsored by the Model Yacht Racing Association of America. From Washington, D. C., to Berkeley, model yacht skippers brought their 50-inch ships to Seattle for this annual small-scale version of the famous America's Cup races.

National Champion

After three days of intensive competition in which each boat sailed individual races with every other boat three times, Dr. Theodore Houk of Seattle was declared national yacht champion in the closest finish ever staged in the model yacht championships.

With one race to go, Dr. Houk trailed Paul Collette of Berkeley and Charlie Simpson of Seattle. A race consists of both leeward and windward competition, which meant a lap up and a lap back the 700-foot-long pool on the beach at Golden Gardens. Two points are awarded for a win with the wind, and three points against the wind.

Dr. Houk both laps as his "Humptulips" edged out Collette's "Sun Maid," and when the regatta committee added up the points, it was found that Houk and Simpson were tied for first place with 95 points each. To break the tie, a lap against the wind was staged, and the "Humptulips" gained the championship by defeating Simpson's "Two-Step."

Thrown Into Pond

When his losing competitors threw Dr. Houk into the pond in their customary way of honoring the champion, the Seattle winner climaxed a story that shows the interest and fun in this sport.

Dr. Houk has had the model racing habit for many years. In his University district home he has a basement workshop where he builds his boats. Last year Dr. Houk competed in the national championships at Detroit, which were won by John Black of Marblehead, Mass. Dr. Houk finished fourth, but succeeded in getting the 1941 championships for Seattle.

When Dr. Houk returned home, he decided to build a new boat. He spent many hours designing his craft, and then constructed it himself. In practice races he won handily, but the national meet was eagerly awaited for the final test.

Everything does not depend on the fastest boat in model yacht with "automatic skippers," and the most important thing is trying to estimate the wind and set a course. Going with the wind, the yachtsmen try to complete the course on one tack. But it is much harder going against the wind, where the boats often come to the edge of the pond and have to be re-set on their course.

The national meet was held in the newly constructed pool that was dedicated at the races. The pool is 700 feet long and 200 feet wide, 18 inches in depth at the edges and three feet in the middle.

More than 5,000 spectators lined the pool to watch Dr. Houk fulfill his long-cherished ambition. Most of the spectators had never seen any such races before, and it gave them a new respect for this little-publicized sport.

Although most of the boats looked alike, they all had individualities besides their names. Each owner had some pet idea to coax more speed from his ship, although all had limits of 50 inches in length and 800 square inches of sail.

* * *

With Spokane's Marvin (Bud) Ward competing in the Western amateur meet at Colorado Springs, the Washington State open golf tournament was won by Portland's Emery Zimmerman.

The small Rose City golfer, who was defending Washington champion, led the field by eight strokes in the 72-hole tourney at Walla Walla, completed in two days.

On the opening day, Zimmerman shot rounds of 70 and 72 in the par-72 layout of the Walla Walla country club. Then he added a one-under-par 71, and finished the blistering brand of golf with a four-under-par 68.

Bill Williamson of Los Angeles and Chuck Congdon of Tacoma tied for second with 289.

Next big Northwest golf attraction is the National Public Links tournament over the Indian Canyon golf course in Spokane, July 14-19. Pay-as-you-play linksmen from all over the nation are entering this tourney, which ranks only behind the National Open and Amateur as a leading tournament. Both individual and three-man team competition by cities will be held.

B. C.

Briggs Stadium Pickups

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—Picking up the All-Star pieces:

The joy of the American Leaguers knew no bounds when Ted Williams belted the game winning home run yesterday to reverse what seemingly was the fourth straight victory by the Nationals in inter-league competition. Even dignified William Harridge, American League President, lost his composure momentarily as the bigwigs fell over each other trying to get to Williams.

* * *

For 279 pitches it was the National League game. Then, on the 280th, Williams smacked an offering from Claude Passeau off the third deck in right field for the fifth longest drive ever hit in that sector. The four American League hurlers got by with 116 pitches, but young Sid Hudson of Washington had the misfortune of dishing up two doubles and a home run in his first four deliveries in the seventh.

* * *

Ducky Medwick drew a round of boos when he pinch-batted in the seventh, the Detroit fans apparently having a long memory for the 1934 World Series party when they pelted him with vegetables.

* * *

Whitlow Wyatt turned the All-Star appearance into a business trip, getting delivery on a new automobile which he will drive East.

* * *

The American League bench jockeys paid Johnny Mize one of the highest tributes when they observed that the big St. Louis first baseman "looks something like Babe Ruth at the plate."

* * *

When the American Leaguers broke through with a run in the fourth inning, it was their first All-Star score in 16 innings. The shutout string was broken by Williams, who doubled Cecil Travis home from second.

* * *

Commissioner K. M. Landis viewed the game from a box behind the National League dugout. He sat with former U. S. Senator Truman H. Newberry of Detroit.

* * *

Williams said he had a feeling, after striking out in the eighth inning, that he might connect with a homer if he had a chance to bat again. This proud youngster, currently the batting leader of the American League with an average of .405, said he'd been swinging "a little late" all afternoon and was determined to get in front of one.

* * *

Five players remained in action throughout the entire game. They were outfielders Terry Moore and Pete Reiser of the National League and outfielders Joe Di Maggio and Ted Williams and third baseman Cecil Travis of Washington for the American League. Altogether 42 players got into the ball game.

* * *

If you don't think the All-Stars are playing for keeps, how can you explain the long reception line that awaited Williams after he crossed the plate? Heading the American League delegation was Ted's boss, Manager Joe Cronin, who was dancing about like a schoolboy.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	48	26	.649	
Cleveland	46	31	.597	3½
Boston	40	33	.548	7½
Chicago	38	36	.514	10
Detroit	39	40	.494	11½
Philadelphia	34	40	.459	14
St. Louis	27	45	.375	20
Washington	26	47	.356	21½

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The Home Forum

Photographing the Navahos

IT HAS TAKEN ME several weeks to get the Indians into the notion of waving their hands in friendly greeting. They do not seem to understand. As they approach our camp, en route to the trading-post, they slow down their horses so that they may have a good look at us (seventy-five feet from the road) and I wave my hand. You can positively *feel* their uncertainty as to what to do. There is an almost imperceptible quiver, or jerk of the rein, but they do not respond. And I wave again. Only recently have a few returned my salute. And, when they do, it is a doubtful sort of gesture, immediately followed by a self-conscious hurrying-on, as though they had unwittingly broken an age-old tradition and misfortune was now nipping their heels.

Some of them are handsome fellows, with small feet, slim hands, and white teeth —teeth that are the whiter for being set in sienna faces; and sienna faces that are the more vibrant for their glowing turquoise earrings.

* * *

It is great fun to scheme for their photographs. Frequently I indulge in all the strategy I can summon. Sometimes I let one hold the camera and look in, and then they all crowd around and jostle for place. Mostly, just plain patience is required.

"Y' can't hurry them Navvies into somethin' they ain't hankerin' fer anyhow—not without ye pay 'em fer it," an old-timer had imparted to me, back at Gallup.

Yet I have consistently refrained from paying them money. True, compensation is only fair; yet I have believed that other "coin" is a happier medium: shells from the coast, pictures for the children, foodstuffs for old and young. Once I secured pictures of a whole family for a can of spinach! Spinach, mind you, but good spinach.

The squaws are appealing figures as they leave their horses, bringing an armful of goat and sheep-skins to trade, usually carrying a baby in the other arm or leading a painfully shy child by the hand. I am told that their styles are unchanging from year to year. Appalling in its implications, when you come to think about it. No persuasive advertisements or alluring shop windows entice them to collect the things that are outmoded before you can get the wrappings off! No decree of skirts—up today, and down tomorrow. And they never wear hats! I simply cannot make up my mind whether they are missing a lot of fun or escaping a world of bother.

There was the Indian woman who beckoned to me from her wagon. She told me of having once been in my country. She said slowly and impressively: "Me . . . see . . . big . . . water" (ocean). It was as though I had said to a stay-at-home: "I have stood on the summit of Mt. Everest." Looking about us—hot desert reaching to the rim of vision—I could understand her awe before the "plenty water." She asked me to send her some sea-shells.

* * *

And I must mention the decent pride I had often observed as a characteristic of the Navaho mothers. On many occasions they would snatch their offspring into hogans (log and mud dwellings)—or otherwise out of sight—to wash their faces and at least partially smooth the unkempt hair before I made their pictures. A few times I had seen them cuddle their babes and kiss their faces, just exactly as the white mother does. Parents were always pridefully happy when I admired their little ones.

At the remote Shonto Trading-Post, I arrived just as a dignified old granddad in plaid cotton smock and trousers, with a little boy mounted behind him, rode down the trail into the post. With frank interest they stopped to look me over, and I lost no time in making their acquaintance. I must by all means get a record of that cotton garb—a costume of three generations ago, now being replaced by blue jeans and machine-made shirt. But, when it came to photographs, the canny granddad slyly contrived to subtract *two* cans of food from my supplies. Unreasonable? Not at all, he gesticulated. Were there not now *two* Navahos in my camera? He schemed, too—though without success—to gain possession of my red silk neckerchief. It was a game of wits that we both enjoyed.

* * *

Notwithstanding these thrusts and parries, however, and lest anyone should judge me to be an infamous plotter, I hasten to add that my modest success in overcoming their prejudices was due for the most part not to cajolery and bribe, but to the Indian's instinctive feeling that the friendship proffered with every "deal" was not feigned but genuine. I like them. And how can they help but know it?

Of course, it is at the annual "pow-wow" that one finds the Navahos in all their finery. And it is at the "pow-wow" that one's film supply runs dangerously low. Indians to your heart's content! They are there on horses, in wagons, and on foot, decked out in all those wanton colors which provide shivers of delight for the conservative urbanite.

* * *

For my part, I was, I think, less intrigued by the races and other contests than by the spectators behind the lines. Here were opportunities for surprise attacks, so to speak, where I emulated their old enemy, Kit Carson, and crept up and surrounded 'em as they were absorbed in the games. Click would go the shutter, and another redskin bit the—celluloid!

Best of all, I like to visit these desert dwellers at their hogans. They seem content with so few possessions. And they are never rushed or ill-at-ease. One simply cannot imagine a Navaho in a hectic state or seriously upset. I am sure that, when I am back in the "civilized" fray again, and the urge to return to Navaho land comes—as come it will—it will not be so much a desire for the wide open spaces which will pull, as it will be a wish to share again this people's tranquillity—well, for a few months, anyway.

GRACE E. HOOVER

Landlocked

It mattered little whether we climbed
The steep, rocky ledge
Above the shore
Where cedars leaned perilously
Against the wind,
Their gnarled, bare roots
Knit to the eager soil;
Or whether we wandered beyond,
Where sweet grass lay drying
In the sun:
The wind would bring the sound of the sea.
Always that music
Of waters rushing headlong against the rocks
And breaking tumultuously
Into thin arpeggios of spray—

Now, after long inland years,
Often on a summer night,
The wind, rising suddenly
In these tall trees,
Chants that song of the islands
And the sea—
Familiar to our eager ears and heart—
Forever strangers
Among these alien hills.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

The

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Child and Minnow

Thrust in silver of the brook,
Fingers have a silvery look,
Clutching at a brighter thing
Darting, while the fingers cling
Briefly, with the water, too,
Darting, gliding, slipping through.

If you caught a minnow so,
You would wish to let it go—
Or the silver light would fade,
You would lose the game you played—
Some hands never learned to touch
Gently—till they held too much!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PUEBLO WATER JAR

THIS LARGE, well-shaped water jar which is in the collection of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fé, came originally from the Acoma Pueblo in west central New Mexico. It was executed about 1875. Early pottery from Acoma has the bold and free decorative pattern seen here, but today pottery from this region tends to be more elaborate, less strong, and consequently less artistic in design. This jar, however, is an example of the best Acoma pottery. The vigorous design is carried out in rich black turning to reddish brown at the base against a cream background with a warm rosy underglow.

The first Pueblo pottery is said to have been made around 300 A. D. These early pots were extremely primitive, being fashioned of unfired mud, and they soon crumbled. In time, the Indian women learned how to fire the vessels. Unlike other potters, the Pueblos never use a wheel but turn the vase or bowl with their fingers as the vessel is built by coil upon coil of clay mixed with sand. A smooth surface is achieved by scraping the finished object. Instead of glaze, a slip of clay and water is applied before firing. If a pattern is desired, it is painted on with a yucca-leaf brush, the paint being merely colored earth mixed with plain water. This design is always applied freehand, without any preliminary drawing or pattern, according to the individual craftsman's imagination and ability.

B. T.

To Travel Alone

THE ADVANTAGES of being alone in travelling are not to be despised. Alone one leaves one's world behind, and if one needs or enjoys human relationships one must adapt oneself to human beings in *their* setting, not in one's own, and discover, not altogether unpleasantly, that there is no place like home. People are cordial to *one* stranger who would be diffident with two. And occasionally, I have found that, when they discover one is a foreigner, a teacher, and a bachelor, they will confide their problems or private feelings as they would not to anyone more involved in the life of their town or of their friends, or in life itself.—From "Philosopher's Holiday," by Irwin Edman. (New York: Viking.)

I Specialize in Rivers

WATERCOURSES HAVE CHARACTER and personality, as much so as cities and towns. . . . These fluvial characteristics have always been interesting to me. . . .

When I travel, I notice rivers particularly, as industrialists notice factories, educators note schools and colleges, and novelists detect outcroppings of human nature. And I have found that my reactions to rivers differ as sharply as my reactions to men and women. The Mississippi, for example and to begin with a heresy, seems to me, in its upper reaches at least, to be a rather uninteresting river; whereas the Missouri, slashing its muddy current around sharp bends, is urgently alive. The Seine, for all its load of history, never impressed me except as an excellent waterway, though I have boated down miles of it; while the upper Thames, no larger than the Brandywine, is as rich in character as a Dickens novel. The Hudson, according to me, is one of the noblest of all rivers. The St. Lawrence, in sense of magnitude and powerful flow, exceeds the Father of Waters. The most impressive river I know is unknown to fame and has no history or culture on its banks. This is the Skeena, a broad, full-rushing torrent, banked by forests of great trees, sweeping under gray snow-streaked mountains, and irresistibly carrying the waters of British Columbia to the Pacific.

Some rivers famous in history, like the shallow Greek streams or the canal-like Guadalquiver near Seville, are commonplace to the view. Others, like the Rhone with its blue flood hastening without pause from Alps to Mediterranean, seem never to have had the final word said about their urgent beauty, in spite of libraries of description. For sheer beauty, there can be few rivals of the Oconalufty—that lucid water flowing over an opalescent bed beneath cliffs of Carolina rhododendron hung with blossoms. For violence of tumbling water, I have never seen the equal of King's in its Sierra canyon, a rush of milky-blue waves in one constant, boiling slide and fall to the hot and dusty valley of central California. For powerful richness and exuberant fertility commend me to the Santee of South Carolina, a yellow flood licking back into forests of cypress, tupelo, and magnolia.

The Connecticut has another quality, that of making its own characteristic type of meadowed curve and valley from upmost New Hampshire to Saybrook on the Sound. The Danube, at least from Austria into Serbia, has this faculty also; more so than the Rhine, which looks as if Hollywood had made it. Such little French rivers as the Epte of the Rance represent the watercourse entirely dominated by man. They seem to have been canalized from birth. The Concord is a lazy river. The Susquehanna is a wandering river. The waterways of the Norfolk Broads are rivers skulking from the sea. Some rivers are too exotic to be humanized, such as that stream—I do not know its name—which runs, boiling hot and sulphurous, down a gorge hung with orchids and trailing rope vines to the Caribbean at Puerto Cabello in Venezuela.—From "The Brandywine," by Henry Seidel Canby. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart).

The Tiles of the Alhambra

THE ALHAMBRA was built on a high hill overlooking the city of Granada, and at one place it extended for about a half mile in length. Inside its walls were several buildings. The main building was a palace for the king, but there were also places for his soldiers and his servants, as well as storage houses and workshops. These old castles were really like little towns inside great walls.

Marble, stone, carved woods, gold and silver were used for those old Moorish palaces; but plaster, stucco, and colored tiles were also extensively employed to decorate the buildings, both inside and outside. The palace gardens were as carefully planned and as beautiful as the palace itself. Open courts were paved with glazed tiles, and rare plants grew in flower-beds or in pottery jars. The Muhammadan was a great lover of color and he used hand-painted tiles in deep rich blue enamel and metallic luster effects for walls, pavements, fountains, and sometimes for roofs and ceilings. The tiles were decorated with interlaced scrollwork, leaves, flowers, animals and Arabic inscriptions taken from the Koran or holy book. . . . With the brush of a skilled artist scrolls bearing stylized leaves and flowers can be crossed and interlaced without creating the slightest confusion. The Arabic script, which is in itself decorative, was used in the first place as an inscription, but later was merely part of the design. . . .

Many of the beautiful tiles used in decorating the Alhambra have been carried away to other places and we find them in various collections. One writer gives an illustration and a description of a tile taken from the Hall of Justice where the king, or sultan, sat to listen to the troubles of his people. This tile is painted in blue underglaze color and covered with a golden-brown luster. In the center is a shield and on it, in Arabic writing, is the inscription "There is no conqueror but God."—From "Pottery of the Europeans," by HELEN E. STILES. (New York: Dutton.)

Go Forward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANYONE WHO USES a sewing machine knows how broken threads result if one inadvertently runs the machine backward. So do we entangle the steps of progress if we let our thought frequently revert to our former shortcomings. Brooding over past errors shows a state of thought not far removed from the wrong thinking that produced them, namely, a mistaken belief in the reality of sin and the accompanying pain resulting from the indulgence of it. Obviously, then, one must cease ruminating upon past sins, thereby making a reality of them, if one is to cease continuing in them.

"But," one may object, "I have been taught that one should have to suffer for sins committed against God and one's fellow man. How is it possible to avoid a recurring sense of remorse for one's misdeeds? Is one justified in quickly unwinding the snarls of the past?"

In its answer to these questions, Christian Science not only shows that the memory of evil must be abandoned because it is not real, but it also shows why it is not real. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and her other writings Mary Baker Eddy elucidates her revelation, which is based on the Bible and makes plain the spiritual significance of the Scriptures: Thus the seeker is awakened to understand what the inspired Word declares, namely, that God, almighty good, created all that was created, and saw it as good; that He is infinite, and does not share His power with any miscreator, and that, therefore, evil was never created, and so does not exist in real or spiritual being. Moreover, Christian Science enables one to make practical his understanding of the allness of God and the consequent unreality of evil, by destroying sin, sickness, and inharmony, as Christ Jesus did and as he directed all his followers to do.

In his experience in the wilderness Christ Jesus taught us how to overcome the beliefs of pleasure and pain in matter, and power and seeming gain from sin. Having investigated these suppositions that assail mankind, and having rejected them as groundless, he peremptorily dismissed them with the command (Matthew 4:10), "Get thee hence, Satan." The demonstration of Truth needs no weary waiting for expiation of error, no mourning over mistakes. Leading an abundant life of loving service to God and one's fellowmen is the only needful adjustment to divine Love. The great Teacher said to the "man sick of the palsy" (Matthew 9:2, 6): "Be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee. . . . Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house."

Mrs. Eddy avers (Science and Health, p. 353), "When we learn that error is not real, we shall be ready for progress, 'forgetting those things which are behind.'" She also warns (*ibid.*, p. 240), "If mortals are not progressive, past failures will be repeated until all wrong work is effaced or rectified." Therefore, although one acknowledges his fault, he should not dwell upon it as a reality, but should dismiss it as a falsity, and thus overcome bondage to error.

Paul recognized the importance of the forward look when, speaking of himself, he said to the Philippians (3:13, 14), "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Paul had been a most zealous persecutor of the Christians, an abettor of the cruel stoning of Stephen; nevertheless, once the light of a glorious opportunity of service to the Christ, Truth, had blazed upon his path, he lost no time in unwinding his snarls. He refused to carry his past about with him as a gloomy burden, but instead, made positive and joyous use of its contrast with his present enlightened thinking as an illustration of the regenerative influence of the Christianity he preached. How much the cause of Christianity was furthered because Paul refused to linger over the tangled threads of bygone days! Drawing the strands straight again, he began weaving them forthwith into the beautiful undivided garment of consecration to Truth. The fact of universal Christian fellowship he taught to the Gentile, as well as the Jew, that each might find his true selfhood in the likeness of Mind.

Let us likewise fix our attention on the worthy spiritual goal toward which we assiduously direct our advancing footsteps in the straight and narrow way. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), Mrs. Eddy admonishes, "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

MARCHAD ADELANTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUALQUIERA QUE usa una máquina de coser sabe que los hilos se rompen, si uno comete el error de hacer la máquina andar hacia atrás. Asimismo enredamos los pasos del progreso, cuando permitimos que nuestros pensamientos se vuelvan frecuentemente hacia los yerros del pasado. El preocuparse por los yerros del pasado denota un estado de ánimo que no es muy distinto de la manera de pensar errónea que los produjo en su tiempo, a saber, una creencia errónea en la realidad del pecado como también del sufrimiento que resulta de incurrir en él. Es evidente, pues, que uno debe cesar de preocuparse por los yerros cometidos en el pasado y haciendo una realidad de ellos, si se quiere cesar incurriendo en ellos de nuevo.

"Pero", alguien tal vez objete, "me han enseñado que uno debiera sufrir por los pecados cometidos contra Dios y sus semejantes. ¿Cómo es posible evitar un sentido de remordimiento, que vuelve a presentarse de vez en cuando, por nuestras faltas del pasado? ¿Tiene uno el derecho de desenredarse de las marañas de errores pasados?"

En su contestación a estas preguntas la Ciencia Cristiana no solamente nos enseña que la memoria del mal debe abandonarse, porque éste no es real, sino que nos enseña el por qué no es real. En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) y sus otros escritos Mary Baker Eddy expone su revelación, que se funda en la Biblia, y explica el significado espiritual de las Escrituras. Gracias a esta revelación el que busca la verdad llega a comprender lo que la Palabra inspirada declara, a saber, que Dios, el bien todopoderoso, creó todo lo que fué creado y lo vió como algo bueno; que Dios es infinito y no comparte Su poder con ningún creador de cosas malas; que el mal, por lo tanto, no fué nunca creado y por consiguiente no puede existir en el ser espiritual o real. La Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita además para aplicar en la práctica este entendimiento de la totalidad de Dios y de la consiguiente irrealidad del mal, destruyendo el pecado, la enfermedad y la discordia, como Jesús lo hizo y enseñó a todos sus discípulos a hacerlo.

En su experiencia en el desierto Cristo Jesús nos demostró cómo se puede vencer la creencia de que haya placer y dolor en la materia o que por medio del pecado se puedan obtener poder y ventajas. Habiendo investigado estas pretensiones del mal que acosan al género humano, rechazándolas como infundadas, él las despidió perentoriamente con el mandato (San Mateo, 4:10): "¡Apártate, Satanás!" Para demostrar la Verdad, no se necesita esperar con cansancio por la expiación del error, ni lamentarse sobre las faltas del ayer. El llevar una vida abundante de servicio consagrado a Dios y a nuestros semejantes, éste es el único ajuste que el Amor divino requiere de nosotros. El gran Maestro dijo al hombre paralítico (San Mateo, 9:2, 6): "Ten ánimo, hijo; tus pecados te son perdonados. . . . ¡Levántate, toma tu cama y vete a tu casa!"

La Sra. Eddy declara en la página 353 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Cuando aprendamos que el error no es real, estaremos a punto de progresar, 'olvidando las cosas que quedan atrás'." También advierte (ibíd. pág. 240): "Si los mortales no progresan, los fracasos del pasado se repetirán, hasta que toda obra imperfecta se elimine o se rectifique." Así es que, aunque uno reconozca su falta, no debiera continuar pensando en ella como si fuera una realidad, sino que debiera rechazarla como una falsedad, deshaciéndose de esta manera de la esclavitud del error.

San Pablo reconoció cuán importante es que miremos hacia adelante, cuando, hablando de sí mismo, dijo a los Filipenses (3:13, 14): "Una sola cosa hago, y es que, olvidando las cosas que quedan atrás, y dirigiéndome hacia las cosas que están delante, sigo corriendo presuroso hacia el blanco, para el premio de la vocación celestial de Dios en Cristo Jesus." San Pablo había sido un perseguidor celoso de los cristianos, un instigador del apedreamiento cruel de San Esteban; y a pesar de todo esto, una vez que la luz de una gloriosa oportunidad para servir al Cristo o la Verdad hubo alumbrado su camino, no perdió tiempo en desenredarse de sus errores. Rehusó sentirse agobiado por el peso deprimente de su pasado, y en vez de esto, hizo uso del contraste positivo y feliz que este mismo pasado presentaba al compararlo con su manera de pensar actual tan iluminada, para ilustrar la influencia regeneradora del cristianismo que él predicaba. ¡Cuánto más adelantó San Pablo la causa del cristianismo al rehusar detenerse contemplando la maraña de sus días pasados! Enderezando los hilos otra vez, empezó a tejer con ellos la bella túnica sin divisiones de consagración a la Verdad. Enseñó tanto a los gentiles como a los judíos el hecho de la hermandad universal de los hombres, según el cristianismo, para que todos pudieran encontrar su identidad verdadera en la semejanza a la Mente divina.

Fijemos, pues, también nosotros, nuestra atención entera en la meta espiritual tan digna, hacia la cual dirigimos anhelosos nuestros pasos progresivos en el camino derecho y estrecho que lleva a la vida. En la página 210 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy nos aconseja: "Queridos Científicos Cristianos: Tened la mente siempre tan llena de Verdad y de Amor, que ni el pecado, ni la enfermedad, ni la muerte puedan entrar en ella."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

The New Strategy of Defense ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The meaning of the American occupation of Iceland can scarcely be overestimated. It is dynamic defense and more.

This action, because it implements policy by deed and not by words alone, begins to reveal the full strategy of defense which the United States is now determined upon and it is this: the defense of the United States reaches to the decisive defeat of Hitlerism, not merely to the erection of some barrier against Hitlerism which might or might not protect the Western Hemisphere.

That, the President is convinced, is the only total defense against Adolf Hitler's plans for total conquest and that is exactly what lies behind the presence of American armed forces, "strong enough to meet any eventuality," on the Arctic island. It is accurate to say that the United States is "waging" dynamic defense, not resting upon any imagined security.

Significance of Move Illustrated

The full significance of this latest move by the President can best be measured when laid along side of these facts:

It constitutes the first direct American military challenge to the Nazis' conduct of their war because it purposefully thrusts American defense forces deep into Germany's indispensable blockade of the North Atlantic.

This point can hardly be overemphasized because unless Germany is prepared to engage the United States Navy in combat, Berlin must draw its blockade away from Iceland, narrow the arc of its attempted encirclement around Britain and thereby accept a serious military setback as the price of continued American "non-belligerency."

That is "waging" dynamic defense with the evident purpose of not the mere warding off of totalitarianism but its defeat.

It should not be overlooked—and the United States is not overlooking the fact—that Iceland and even waters to the west have been the scenes of some of the most active naval warfare. The powerful German battleship, the Bismarck, now sunk, the cruiser Prinz Eugen, now disabled, and the Nazi pocket battleship which the British attacked off Norway, were all carrying on intensive raiding of the shipping lanes between Iceland and Greenland, and Washington is convinced that they were linked with German designs to seize new bases from which to choke off American supplies to Britain.

The immediate effects of the occupation of Iceland add still further to the incalculable significance of this step.

With air and naval bases in Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland, it carries America's effective control of the seas, through the instrument of the Neutrality Patrol, 2,600 miles across the North Atlantic.

It enables the United States to guarantee the protection of lend-lease shipping four-fifths of the distance and leaves only a 600-mile leg to be handled by the British Navy. It goes farther than convoying; it proposes to clear these sea lanes of aggressive craft.

It releases vital British Naval power for good uses elsewhere.

With the addition and improvement of air facilities, it will enable an increasing number of fighter planes as well as bombers to fly the Atlantic to Britain, thus releasing invaluable tonnage for other transport.

It frankly relieves the British from protecting a vital defensive sector of the war and frees British troops for other action.

Implements President's Two Pledges

It implements in fact as well as theory, in deed as well as word, two precise pledges given by President Roosevelt: the pledge to Britain that the United States would see that the lend-lease goods are delivered and the pledge to the 21 Latin-American republics that the United States would not permit Germany to seize the approaches to the Western Hemisphere.

It places the world's oldest parliamentary democracy under the protection of the world's most powerful democracy.

It suggests that the United States will be equally sure that Germany isn't allowed to reach out suddenly and establish herself in the Azores which, it is pertinent to note, are nearer to America than Iceland.

Quietly but meaningfully imbedded in the diplomatic exchange between President Roosevelt and the Icelandic Prime Minister is another item of potential consequence.

As a condition of occupation the Prime Minister stipulated that the "United States promise . . . to exercise their best efforts with those powers which will negotiate the peace treaty at the conclusion of the present war in order that such treaty shall likewise recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland."

The President said yes.

No one ever doubted that the United States planned to be on hand and exercising its best efforts when the next peace is drafted, but here it is in writing.

All in all this was quite a day's work—aimed at the defense of the Americas, the defeat of Hitlerism and the framing of the future peace.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

A Meteor Fizzles Out ..... *By Nate White*

Three bottles of milk on a doorstep and an overgrown crop of prickly California dandelions on the rear terrace told better than words of the meteoric opening and closing of the Nazis' elaborate new consulate on a fashionable San Francisco hill.

As the milk curdled on the step, a moving van, guarded by one man, loaded by two others with heavy cardboard cartons, was about to pull away from the front of the brownstone mansion into which Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General, moved his staff less than three months ago after a swastika-ripping incident led to the compulsory vacating of his downtown offices.

Newly-bought venetian blinds were down all over the house, but some were turned to let air through open windows. Lights were burning, although the sun was high, as the staff undertook the final closing tasks. The front door was open. So was the inner reception door, although the word "Geschlossen!" and its English equivalent "Closed" succinctly explained that the Consulate's business was terminated for "the duration."

Captain Wiedemann's career in San Francisco was itself meteoric. It was brilliant while it lasted. A Nazi imitation of a British or American sportsman, Adolf Hitler's World War superior aimed immediately for the heart of San Francisco society. He took a house "down the peninsula," a fashionable thing to do. He created the atmosphere of a tweedsy outdoor sportsman, a "man-among-men" type. He got into one or two good clubs. He had high stakes. He played his cards well.

Put On a Good Show

Was not the organization of Nazi diplomatic activities in the Far West and in Latin America worth a show as Hollywoodish in its way as that put on by the German Führer in his mountain retreat or by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in his Karin Hall?

All this was just prior to the Nazis' surprise invasion of Poland. Even after this tragic event the Nazi in the West continued in his starry orbit. The meteor had not yet reached its zenith.

In April, 1940, Marshall Dill, the Chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority and President of the 1940 Golden Gate International Exposition, entertained aboard his yacht in honor of the head of the German Red Cross, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Capt. and Mrs. Wiedemann, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, then Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District of the United States, and a very few others. The stars in the meteor's train were still twinkling.

Then the Lowlands were inundated by an ugly Nazi flood. Norway had succumbed. France fell. San Franciscans began to awaken. Their eyes began to detect something beneath the glitter of the Nazi in the West, namely the quiet and subtle organization of a German system of information on the Coast which extended to Latin America.

"Routine" Calls on the Captain

Closing of Europe to the Atlantic started an unprecedented coming and going of Germans through the Golden Gate. Just "businessmen" about their business. Their calls on Capt. Wiedemann were "only routine." That it was Nazi "routine" seemed unimportant until one such "businessman" was apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for acting as a secret courier for Captain Wiedemann without an agent's license from the State Department. He like others before him was in a hurry to get to South America "on business." San Franciscans at last realized that their city had become the key to Nazi diplomacy in Latin America, and the world well knows what activities are included in "Nazi diplomacy."

Although apparently headed downward, the still bright meteor seemed to glow, boastingly, proud, yet declaring "how harmless" it was. On orders from his Embassy, Captain Wiedemann flew the Nazi swastika over downtown San Francisco from his Consulate. It may have been only a coincidence that Great Britain was being subjected at the time to nonstop Nazi raids and destruction, but San Franciscans didn't like it. "Such taste!" was the common comment, so even though they knew those two United States sailors should not have ripped down the Nazi emblem they were glad that what seemed an emblem of conquest and poor taste had been ruined.

After this the meteoric Wiedemann had to find a new Consulate. He purchased the $44,000 hilltop mansion. His new neighbors became aroused. They weren't neighborly.

Clouds seemed to be cluttering the meteor's path. Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, a close friend of the Consul General, apparently told the Immigration Service some things to keep herself from being deported. Suddenly the United States ousted the Nazi consuls, and Captain Wiedemann had to close out on the hilltop before his staff got around to gardening.

To Change the Subject:

My Work Carries Me Into the Slums ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

I have always believed strongly in personal rights, in the individual's right to pursue his own life to the extent that it did not violate the laws of the land nor obtrude on the rights and privileges of others. For that reason, among others, I should like to see liquor once more outlawed in the United States. I should like to see the return of Prohibition.

Liquor is becoming a national menace. The distillers and brewers are making rapid changes in the American social pattern. It will take more than the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cope with this spreading blight.

The Cincinnati Christian Standard, pointing out that liquor is no longer the questionable beverage consumed behind curtained doors and obtained from persons considered social outcasts, as it was a generation ago, says: "Ultimately temperance is an individual matter . . . but since alcoholic drinks are habit-forming, and since so few have the strength and wisdom to stop short of danger . . . why tempt people by having liquors of any kind served on any social or any other occasion?"

Only Benefit Is to the Trade

Only the trade can show any profit from repeal—that is, only the trade and such allied interests as usury, gambling, pawnbroking, etc. One of the first things that impressed me about America, coming before repeal, was the absence of the familiar smell of beer and whisky at the corners of city streets. One encountered it here and there, but by no means everywhere. The sight of a six-foot truck driver refreshing himself with an ice-cream cone was strange, but exceedingly hopeful. It was courageous. A generation free of liquor could be something highly superior.

Those who imagine themselves sophisticated are going to curl the lip at my repetition of the old reformer type of story. It is a story, however, depressingly true, as any social worker or policeman in the slum areas will confirm. With the return of the saloon the American working class family is worse off than it ever was before. Those who smile at the citation of the laborer who can't pass the tavern door, with its odor of stale beer and whisky dregs, and the sound of the "boys" at the counter on their fourth round of treating, at the mention of the empty bread crock and the shoeless children—those who jeer at this sentimental picture have never seen what drinking is. Nor have they foreseen their own possible future.

Hardships on the Poor

The poor, of course, are the chief sufferers. Their children not only know the experience of close association with a part-time lunatic, but also that of doing without education, proper food and clothing, any sort of training and normal home life. They are the people whom prohibition definitely benefited. Not having liquor shoved under their noses, most of them did not "for sport" embark on smuggling adventures, and the "smartness" of the speakeasy had no appeal for them. With more and better food in their stomachs they were, on the whole, recovering normal appetites and losing the artificial taste for alcohol.

Do Americans realize how much strength has been theirs in the past through the comparative freedom from liquor? Fine intellects in the native youth have not been lulled into inactivity by a Scotch-and-soda every few hours. The habit is rather new to them. Advertising has been too successful, however, for the comfort of those who see the writing on the wall.

Alcohol is a thief and a murderer. We have laws to protect the public from theft. No one who reads the news accounts of murder trials and automobile accidents can doubt the part that alcohol has played in reducing the population. No one questions the desirability of legal protection for the public. The laws which protect against theft and murder have never, to my knowledge, been stigmatized as intolerant or narrow-minded.

Inventive America: Gadgeteers Galore Gather

Self-shifting egg beater or grapefruit fenders may appear at Inventors of America convention in New York—Not all that looks inane is inane when exhibits are closely examined.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—"Everything happens to me," exclaimed an inventor from Wichita who had just perfected a fork with knife-edge attachment for cutting lettuce. He had just been told that Emily Post had sanctioned the use of a knife in carving one's salad.

Things are always happening to inventors—ideas and perplexities alike. That is probably the reason for the existence of the Inventors of America, national organization made up of, and catering to, the Nation's gadget-men. Its members are now at the Edison Hotel here for an annual session, armed with blueprints and boxes and ready to display their newest "think-ups," running all the way from knee-action toothbrushes and odorless garlic to a wingless airship.

U. S. Ingenuity

"Mothering inventors, finding manufacturers and suggesting avenues of distribution for their brainstorms, has for a dozen years been the job of the chief sponsor of Inventors of America, Albert G. Burns, its President. He's at his best when, as today, 500 packages and blueprints have piled into the inventors' hotel suite to combine with posters and placards and card files and models to produce an exceedingly pre-convention appearance.

"Some people think of us as screwballs," Mr. Burns said, seated in the midst of the paraphernalia. "Perhaps we are a bit unusual, but if it weren't for our kind of fellows, our country wouldn't have the standard of living it has today. It's not generally realized that 80 per cent of the world's new patentable ideas are developed in the United States."

With the defense emergency as a new stimulus to the old inventive urge, Mr. Burns finds his proteges turning out not only thingamajigs, but highly useful contributions to both defense and the American standard of living, and doing it on the double quick.

As many as 135 new ideas a day have been pouring into the National Inventors Council, which serves as clearing house for new inventions for Washington's Defense Council. Some, indeed, are "screwball," but many proposals have real value. Not many will be seen at the inventors' conclave here, for the Council has decreed: "If it's worth while, don't expose it."

Even so there will be displayed several types of special bombs, a novel air raid shelter, and an even more novel life-preserver-belt-suit combination. This comes complete with food, electric flashlight and a signal bell, and should prove comforting in the waters around Britain. No one has yet suggested a mechanism to black out the moon and thus fool night-raiders, such as was broached—but never quite perfected—in the World War.

The defense emergency, cramming every available mechanic into overtime work in the factories and mills, may cut down the final figure of inventors registering for tomorrow's sessions. Half a thousand men, however, are likely to be on hand, a veritable cross-section of America.

A goodly proportion are men with the so-called "untrained mind," without advanced high school or college education, Mr. Burns revealed. Somehow these are the persons with the open minds, who see the new needs and won't accept "it can't be done" as true. They may not always be able to refine their devices, but these men—and women—do think them up. Yes, women, too, for women produced 11 per cent of the inventions on display.

Mr. and Mrs. Inventor, observing and tinkering, talking and exchanging ideas at this conference, which lasts through July 12, will bring their fun along.

It goes without saying that there will be a perpetual motion machine on hand, perhaps of the variety popularized by Rube Goldberg in his cartoons. A Negro boy has sent in a bell which, attached to a fisherman's pole, rings when a fish nibbles at the bait. Then there is an ingenious device, something of a cross between a hair-curler and a clothes-pin, for the control of a cow's tail when milking.

An inventors' conclave, however, is by no means concerned chiefly with gadgets and widgets and hootenannies, or with the fancy mouse-traps whose makers beat their way to the convention door.

Ufland from Globe

What Will People Think Next?

Inventions and personages at the Inventors of America convention in the Edison Hotel, New York. Upper left: Disposable face shield, for use in permanent waving, etc., and invented by Johnnie Rief of Tulsa, Okla. Upper right: Two views of an amphibian car invented by Roger W. Hofheins of Buffalo, N. Y. Inset at upper right: Albert G. Burns of Alameda, Calif., President of the Inventors of America. Center: Joseph Sanches' aqua-float; Mr. Sanches is from New York City. Lower right: Miniature washboard, for laundering apparel in a pint-size bathroom.

There are more pretentious, and portentous, inventions.

On display, for instance, will be an air-conditioning unit, invented by Thomas W. Carraway of Dallas, Texas, which, it is said, will actually "de-humidify" air, although the experts said that "couldn't be done." The device, its perfecter declares, will air-condition at a vast saving over present systems.

These Handbags

Women, too, have put their ingenuity to work. Mrs. Jennie Castleman of Los Angeles, Calif., noticed that women fumbled interminably in their bags for their door and motorcar keys. So she perfected a button, with a reel of wire inside, which works like a measuring-tape holder. You fasten the key on the end of the wire and pin the button in your purse or pocket. Then when you want to use the key, pull it out on its reel. When you're through, it snaps back out of sight, neat and nifty.

Mr. Burns was just about to tell of the compact with the flashlight inside to light milady's face when another inventor burst into the hotel suite to register his latest products for the convention display. This man, a Swede and an expert tinkerer by all appearances, produced a list of inventions that included a new kind of spinach-washer, a burglar alarm, and a dispenser of cake soap.

"Nothing unusual," Mr. Burns assured. Daily and hourly men with several inventions up their sleeves, or on their blueprints, have come to register as the convention date has neared.

"With the abundance of creative thinking going on in this country right now," Mr. Burns remarked, "Americans can enjoy the greatest prosperity ever. The end of the war needn't mean depression. Industry must just keep in mind that it isn't selling machines as much as it is selling ideas. For instance, people don't buy merely refrigerators; they buy sanitation, they buy milk kept sweet. We invent on the basis of ideas, and industry must sell that way. There's no saturation point in creative ideas, or in creative thinking."

The Inventors of America Society believes, however, that more inventive progress would be made if patent laws were changed. At present the Government takes $30 when an inventor files his papers, and $30 more when he receives his patent. The society would lower this cost, and at the same time have all contestable points adjudicated before the patent is granted, as has been the case, at least until recently, in Germany. Then the patent-holder would not be the target of infringement suits as he is today.

When friends and relatives tell an inventor that he's wasting his time tinkering on that machine up there in the attic, sometimes he gets discouraged. That's the moment, Mr. Burns holds, to remind him of vistas ahead, and of the needs for tomorrow—to recall, for instance, that there are at least 10 vitally-needed airplane improvements right now.

And who doubts but that the opportunities for invention are still great in America—opportunities now, and more opportunities when peace comes, when industry will need new products to manufacture, as it turns from swords to plowshares, and from spears to air-conditioning, rubber-salvaging, and electrically-lit compacts.

P. S. Two companies are going to manufacture the man from Wichita's fork with knife-edge attachment—even if a knife is proper.

Ufland from Globe

Horse and Buggy Days—to Telephone

Upper: A tricycle that carries both hobby-horse and rider, the pride and joy of J. A. La Bille of Chicago. Lower: You're right, it's a telephone holder. It is designed to help the busy executive who wants both hands free while telephoning or the woman who may care to do up her hair while talking with a friend.

New Films Coming to Boston Screens—News of the Stage

Disney's 'Reluctant Dragon' Opening at Keith Memorial

A new Walt Disney film, "The Reluctant Dragon," is scheduled to have its New England premiere on the Keith Memorial screen Thursday. The picture is described as an unusual one, which takes the audience into the studio and provides glimpses of Disney and his staff at work. Regular photography and animated drawings are combined as Robert Benchley, playing the role of a harassed husband, is sent by his wife to Disney in the hope of selling an idea for a story. Donald Duck, the Dragon, and six other new characters are introduced in the course of the story.

The companion feature on the bill will be "Dance Hall," a story with a central Pennsylvania setting in which Cesar Romero has the role of a dance hall manager and Carole Landis is a singer whom he has engaged. William Henry, June Storey, and J. Edward Bromberg are among those in the supporting cast.

★ ★ ★

'Lady From Louisiana'

Beginning Thursday the Paramount and Fenway will be showing "Moon Over Miami," Technicolor musical, which has spent the past week at the Metropolitan. Betty Grable, Don Ameche, Carole Landis, Jack Haley, and Charlotte Greenwood are the principal players.

The compaion feature will be a new film, "Lady from Louisiana," in which Ona Munson has the role of a belle of the old South and John Wayne is a young lawyer from the North. Among the others in the cast are Ray Middleton, Henry Stephenson, and Helen Westley.

★ ★ ★

Miss Davis and Cagney

"The Bride Came C. O. D.," which is scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan, brings Bette Davis to the screen in a comedy role, co-starring with James Cagney. The plot is said to be about a spoiled debutante who plans to elope with a band leader. But her plan meets with difficulties when the pilot of the plane which they have hired decides he can make more money by returning the girl to her father. Among the players are Jack Carson, Stuart Erwin, George Tobias, Harry Davenport, William Frawley, and Edward Brophy.

The second feature, "The Nurse's Secret," is described as the story of a deranged murderer. Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey have the two leading roles.

★ ★ ★

'Dawn Over Ireland'

An Irish film from the Hibernia Film Studios, "Dawn Over Ireland," opened today at the Fine Arts Theater. The story is concerned with a family of Fenians, and one of them in particular, Brian Malone, who is a victim of gossip, is expelled from the Irish Republican Army, joins the Royal Irish Cavalry, and manages to redeem his reputation by saving his friends from the Black and Tans. Some 250 persons, it is said, are to be seen on the screen. The principal players are Tom Cooper, Eileen Davis, Brian O'Sullivan, Donald O'Cahill, James Gleason, and Marion O'Connell. Tom Cooper directed and wrote the story and screen play.

★ ★ ★

'Billy the Kid'

A second week is announced at the State and Orpheum for "Billy the Kid," the Technicolor Western with Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter, Mary Howard, Gene Lockhart, and Lon Chaney, Jr., in the cast. Likewise continuing for a second week is "Adventure in Washington" with Herbert Marshall, Virginia Bruce, and Gene Reynolds.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

Short features listed for the program beginning Friday at the South Station Theater include the March of Time issue on New England's defense program, "Wings of Steel," a Fitzpatrick travel film on Kentucky, "Florida's Sport, Aquaplaning," Ray Whitley and his musical cowboys, two color cartoons, an Alan Mowbray comedy, and newsreels.

Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell

In "They Met in Bombay," film in prospect Thursday, July 17, at the State and Orpheum.

Guest Conductors for Mexico

Following the program with his Symphony Orchestra of Mexico, Sunday, July 13, at the Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, Carlos Chavez, eminent composer and conductor, will relinquish the baton for the next two weeks of the orchestral series to two guest conductors, Igor Stravinsky and Sir Thomas Beecham.

The July 13 program will consist of a concert contraction by Mr. Chavez of Gluck's "Orfeo," Strauss' "Don Quixote," and the American composer Colin McPhee's "Tabu Tabuhan," written after Mr. McPhee had lived several years on the Isle of Bali.

Mr. Stravinsky for his concerts, July 18 and 20, will present a program of his own works including 'Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra" with Salvador Ochoa as soloist, a Symphony, the "Pulcinella" Suite, and 'Divertimento."

Sir Thomas Beecham, who will conduct the Orchestra on July 25 and 27, has chosen Weber's Overtoure to "Oberon," Handel's "The Faithful Shepherd" arranged by Sir Thomas, Mozart's Symphony No. 36, and Sibelius' First Symphony.

During these two weeks Mr. Chavez will appear in Chicago as guest conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at Ravinia on July 22, 24, 26, and 27. Yehudi Menuhin will be soloist with him for the concerts of the 24th and 26th. Mr. Chavez' four Chicago programs will include his "Sinfonia India," the Buxtehude-Chavez' "Ciaconna," his "H. P.," Aaron Copland's "Quiet City," Shostakovitch's "First Symphony," and Beethoven and Mendelssohn violin concertos.

Resuming direction of the Symphoney Orchestra of Mexico, on Aug. 1, Mr. Chavez will continue until Aug. 31. The last two weeks, Robert Casadesus, the pianist, will appear as soloist on Aug. 22 and 24, and Joseph Szigeti, violinist, on Aug. 29 and 31. In September two new series of concerts are scheduled: a popular series and a series of concerts for children.

Music Notes

Concerts at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Musium are announced for the following afternoons at 2:45 o'clock:

Tuesday, July 15, Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist.

Thursday, July 17, Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist.

Saturday, July 19, Albion Metcalf, pianist.

★ ★ ★

The program for the concert at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Margret Kurkjian, pianist, and Edmond Boucher, bass, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, will be as follows:

Toccata and Fugue in D minor ..... Bach-Tausig
Miss Kurkjian
Malgré moi ..... Pfeiffer
La procession ..... Franck
Le veau d'or, aria from "Faust" .. Gounod
Mr. Boucher
La chasse ..... Paganini-Liszt
Two "Songs Without Words" .. Mendelssohn
Tristesse de l'ame
Le nuage
Etude in A minor, Op. 25, No. 11 .. Chopin
Miss Kurkjian
The sergeant's song ..... Holst
Pleading ..... Elgar
The wreck of the "Julie Plante" ... O'Hara
Mr. Boucher

★ ★ ★

Soloists announced for the six weeks' season of orchestral concerts under the direction of Albert Stoessel at Chautauqua, N. Y., are John Charles Thomas, Josephine Antoine, Susanne Fisher, John Gurney, Joan Peebles, Bernice Alerie, Alice George, Margery Phelps, Pauline Pierce, Hugh Thompson, Donald Dame, George Britton, Evan Evans, Gean Greenwell, and Helen Van Loon, vocalists; Ernest Hutcheson, Percy Grainger, Oscar Wagner, Samuel Sorin, Frances Hall, Betty Humby, and Harrison Potter, pianists; Mischa Mischakoff, Reber Johnson, and Albert Stoessel, violinists; Raya Garbousova and Georges Miquelle, cellists; Georges Barrère and Frederick Wilkins, flutists; and Nathan Gordon, viola player.

© Walt Disney Productions

The Reluctant Dragon

In Walt Disney's film of the same name opening Thursday at the Keith Memorial.

On the Esplanade

Paul Cherkassky, Guest Conductor
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Symphony No. 4, in A major, "Italian" ..... Mendelssohn
I. Allegro vivace
II. Andante con moto
III. Con moto moderato
IV. Saltarello: Presto
Polonaise from the Opera, "Eugen Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Meditation from the Opera, "Thais" ..... Massenet
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
Two Spanish Dances ..... Moszkowski
I. G minor II. Bolero
Torch Dance from Incidental Music to "Henry VIII" ..... Edward German

Ballet Coming Nov. 4

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, originally scheduled to open its Boston engagement in early October, is now announced to begin its five-day engagement at the Boston Opera House on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4. Principals who will return to Boston include Tamara Toumanova, Alexandra Danilova, Nathalie Krassovska, Frederic Franklin, Igor Youskevitch, Andre Eglevsky, Roland Guerard, and Marc Platoff. In addition to many of the old favorites and several new ballets, the Monte Carlo Ballet will include in its Boston engagement "The Nutcracker," "The Fairy's Kiss," "Poker Game," "Rouge et Noir," "The Seventh Symphony," "Giselle," "Bluebird," and "Prince Igor."

Ruth St. Denis To Open Festival

Ruth St. Denis will open the International Dance Festival at "Jacob's Pillow," near Lee, Mass., July 11-12 with a revival of "Radha." The festival is under the direction of Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, who have leased this farm for their school and for this dance series.

The festival will be held every Friday and Saturday for nine weeks. Among those who will take part in the programs in addition to Miss St. Denis are: Irina Baronova, Paul Draper, Mr. Dolin, Paul Haakon, Miss Markova, Agnes de Mille, Barton Mumaw, Lisa Parnova, and Ted Shawn, and members of the Ballet Theater Group, who are: Lucia Chase, Karen Conrad, Leon Danielian, Nana Gollner, Hugh Laing, Annabelle Lyon, Dimitri Romonoff, Nina Stroganova, and Antony Tudor.

In addition to "Radha" Miss St. Denis will dance "Incense" and "The Cobra." All these dances were first presented at the Hudson Theater in 1904 under the direction of Henry B. Harris. Miss St. Denis says that the vague symbolism of "Radha" has undergone many changes in the intervening years.

Prospects For Summer Playhouses

The New York company of "Life With Father" will give its 700th performance of the comedy at the Empire Theater tonight. That will place it fourteenth in the list of extended engagements on Broadway. The Boston company, it may be recalled, set a new long-run record for recent seasons here. Since leaving Boston it has been in Philadelphia and is now in Detroit where closing weeks are being advertised.

In New York the players are being given vacations on a stagger system. Percy Waram, it is expected, will fill the role of Howard Lindsay when the latter and his wife, Dorothy Stickney, are on holiday. The actress who will substitute for Miss Stickney has not been announced.

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Phil Baker is to start out with "Charley's Aunt" at Atlantic City on July 22. The company is expected in Chicago the following Monday to begin an indefinite engagement.

★ ★ ★

Labor Stage will not present a third edition of its revue, "Pins and Needles," in the autumn, according to information which comes to the New York Herald Tribune.

★ ★ ★

Ruth Gordon, the New York Times hears, will be unable to appear in the revival of "The Yellow Jacket" with the North Shore Players at Marblehead the week of Aug. 11. She is still in Hollywood at work on the new Garbo film.

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At the Monomoy Theater at Chatham, Howard Proctor is exhibiting his paintings through July 15. He is the second artist to exhibit there this season. This display is open daily.

Tanglewood Benefit Planned for Aug. 15

A New England "manifestation" is announced at Tanglewood for Friday, Aug. 15, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The program, patterned after that of last year which netted nearly $25,000 for Allied relief, will be presented at the home of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and the Berkshire Music Center. The proceeds this year will be divided equally between the United Service Organizations and British War Relief Inc. The Festival organization, the orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky, and the Music Center will co-operate in presenting the program.

Proceeds turned over to the USO will be used to provide machines and recordings of good music for those in the service and now in training at various camps.

Philip R. Allen of the New England Conservatory of Music has accepted appointment as general chairman. On the committee are: Jerome D. Greene, Richard C. Paine, and Edward A. Taft of the orchestra board; Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, president of Williams College; Mrs. William Felton Barrett of Rye, N. Y., and Egremont, and George D. Edman, managing editor of the Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield, representing the Festival board. Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the Festival, and Ernest B. Dane, president of the orchestra, will be honorary chairmen.

Two Aids Appointed By Official in OPACS

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Joseph L. Weiner, chief of the Civilian Supply Allocation Division of the Office of Price Administration, has appointed two assistants

Dr. Arthur R. Burns of New York is to be a special assistant in charge of preparing an allocation program in the consumers durable goods field. Dr. Burns is on the faculty of Columbia University.

Nathaniel G. Burleigh of Hanover, N. H., is to head the general products section. He is on the faculty of Dartmouth College.

Dwight Godwin

Ruth St. Denis

To open the International Dance Festival at "Jacob's Pillow," near Lee, Mass., July 11-12 with a revival of "Radha."

Germantown's Renown Spread By Store Devoted to Charities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 9—A benign native of Massachusetts migrated to the Quaker City in the early part of the century, passed his life building his business and wrote finis by arranging for his flourishing business to continue to operate after his passing and for all profits therefrom to go to charity.

Everyone in Germantown, Philadelphia suburb, knows the C. A. Rowell department store, housed in a compact, modern building at Germantown and Chelten Avenues. Few who shop there, however, know that a part of the profits from every purchase they make goes to one of 11 major philanthropic institutions sponsored by Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic groups. When asked why this had not been published, Miss Elma Dunning, one of the trustees Mr. Rowell named in his will to conduct the business, replied:

"It isn't easy to talk about yourself."

In this instance it was hardly necessary. The record tells the story.

Following the provisions of Mr. Rowell's will, there are no stockholders; no highly-paid executives. Also, as specified in the will, the business is operated by Miss Dunning, whom Mr. Rowell employed and trained; Albert Schietinger, and the Provident Trust Company.

Latitude on Benefits

Beyond naming some beneficiaries and providing that no individual become a beneficiary, the will is flexible. Mr. Rowell authorized the trustees to exercise their judgment in considering beneficiaries from year to year, for he recognized that "the need of today is often supplemented by new needs tomorrow."

Employees were remembered in the will, which provides that funds to care for personnel in case of illness or other mishap shall be deducted from yearly profits before they are apportioned to other beneficiaries. A small percentage of the personnel fund is contributed by employees, of whom there are 175.

Trustees said that while the shop's annual profits to charity had fluctuated since Mr. Rowell passed on in 1931, they had never stopped. Gross income for 1940 amounted to $1,500,000, they added. The steady expansion of the business during the past decade, necessitating its removal to a larger and more elaborate home in September, 1940, was seen as further indication of the success of Mr. Rowell's attempt to make business work profitably for humanitarian ends.

Ingenious Methods Used

Beneficiaries are the Boys' Club of Germantown, the Christian Mission Alliance, the Florence Crittenden Home, the Germantown Hospital, the Germantown Relief, the Gonzaga Home, an orphanage; Harkness House of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Homewood School, the Woman's Club of Germantown, the Women's Medical Hospital and the Whosoever Mission.

Mr. Rowell's business career showed he possessed characteristics common to all successful businessmen—vision, daring, and untiring effort. He served his apprenticeship as an executive in the department store of Lord and Taylor in New York, and Strawbridge and Clothier in Philadelphia.

In the shirt-and-blouse days of 1901, he opened his own shirtwaist shop at Sixteenth Street and Susquehanna Avenue here, and many citizens of Philadelphia today recall the ingenious methods he used that prospered his business even beyond his own expectations. When expansion became necessary, he moved to Germantown against the advice of businessmen, but there his business grew rapidly with the community.

Mrs. Rowell was an active business partner throughout her husband's career. She passed on a few months after Mr. Rowell.

Film Plays and Players

"Cathleen," the film in which Shirley Temple will return to the screen, will go into production in about two weeks, according to an announcement from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Norman Taurog, who is regarded as one of the most successful of directors of juvenile players, will direct and George Haight will be the producer.

★ ★ ★

A new "Thin Man" film, to be called "The Shadow of the Thin Man," will be directed by W. S. Van Dyke. The principal roles will be played by Myrna Loy and William Powell. Hunt Stromberg will be the producer.

★ ★ ★

John Barrymore is announced by RKO Radio for one of the leading parts in Kay Kyser's next film, "Playmates." Among those in the cast will be Ginny Simms, Lupe Velez, Patsy Kelly, Dennis O'Keefe, and May Robson.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road Esplanade Concert, Paul Cherkassky, Guest Conductor, 8:30.

Boston Films

Exeter— "Blood and Sand." 2:00, 5:30, 9:00. "There Goes My Heart." 4:05, 7:40.

Fenway— "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Fine Arts— "Dawn Over Ireland." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial— "March of Time." 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy, Edward Everett Horton. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore— "The Old Mill." 1, 4:35, 8. "Ninotchka." 2:45, 6:10, 9:50.

Metropolitan— "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern— "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Singapore Woman." 11:05 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

Orpheum— "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount— "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello, 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay— "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Singapore Woman." 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

South Station Theater— "Wendell Willkie—Guest Expert on Information Please." "The Anzacs in Action," "Bill Tilden," "Roller Skating," latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State— "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix— "Anzacs in Action," "Willkie Second Information Please," "Romance of Louisiana," "Tilden's Tennis Tips," "Roller Skating," Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont— "Bittersweet." 9, 12:30, 4:15, 8:00. "Tree of Liberty." 10:35, 2:10, 5:50, 9:35.

Trans-Lux— "Great Swindle." 9:30, 12:27, 3:18, 6:05, 8:54. "Thunder Afloat." 10:46, 1:35, 4:24, 7:13, 9:52.

Uptown— "Too many Blondes." 1:25, 4:45, 8:25. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Suburban Films

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady From Cheyenne" and "Model Wife." 1:45 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town" and "Repent at Leisure." 2:00 and 8:00.
Regent: "Down Argentine Way" and "Case of the Black Parrot." 2:00 and 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "That Night in Rio" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady From Cheyenne" and "Model Wife." 1:45 and 7:45.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Las Vegas Nights." 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Trial of Mary Dugan." 3:31, 6:42, 9:53.
Cleveland Circle: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." Robert Warwick. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Devil and Miss Jones" and "Cheers For Miss Bishop." 2:00 and 7:45.
University: "A Star is Born." 2:45, 6:05, 9:36. "Housekeeper's Daughter." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Men of Boys Town" and "Double Date." 2:00 and 8:00.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Double Date" and "Invisible Ghost." 2:00 and continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "Blood and Sand," 3:20, 9:14; "That Uncertain Feeling." 1:50, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Great Lie," and "Pot o' Gold." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Topper Returns." 3:08, 9:32. "Captain Caution." 1:37, 8:01.
Park: "Devil Commands" and "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Penny Serenade." News and short subjects.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Wanted Wings" and "A Shot in the Dark." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ziegfeld Girl." 2:55, 8:40; "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Return of the Frog" and "Demon Barber of Fleet Street." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.
Mystic: "On the Avenue." 1:55, 8:20. "Flame of New Orleans." 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "Gay Little Vagabond." 1:45 and 7.00. "Information Please."
Orpheum: "Scotland Yard" and "Play Girl." 1:45 and 7:00.
Strand: "Too Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 1:55, 7:50. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:55, 8:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "That Uncertain Feeling." 1:45, 8:00. "Blood and Sand." 3:19, 9:34.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ziegfeld Girl" and "Scotland Yard." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Model Wife." 2:15, 6:45, 10:00. "Sis Hopkins." 3:35, 8:15.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Devil and Miss Jones." "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "I Wanted Wings." 3 and 9. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Meet John Doe" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Men of Boys Town" and "Washington Melodrama." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Caught in the Draft" and "There's Magic in Music."
QUINCY—Quincy: "Flame of New Orleans" and "The Black Cat."
Strand: "Love Crazy" and "Rage in Heaven."
REVERE—Revere: "I Wanted Wings." and "Repent at Leisure." 2:00 and 8:00.
Boulevard: "I Wanted Wings." and "Repent at Leisure." 2:00 and 8:00.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater "Sky Devils" and "City of Missing Girls." Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "Devil and Miss Jones," and "Pot O' Gold." 2 and 8.
Central: "That Night in Rio." and "Victory." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Night Train" and "You're the One." 2:00 and 7:45.
Strand: "Tobacco Road" and "Where Did You Get That Girl" 2:00 and 8:00.

SOUNTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Trial of Mary Dugan" and "Roar of the Press." 2:00 and 7:30.
Strand: "Men of Boys Town." and "Double Date." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Angels With Dirty Faces," and "This Is My Affair." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dark Streets of Cairo." "Devil and Miss Jones." 2 and 8.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Blood and Sand." and "That Uncertain Feeling." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Men of Boys Town" and "Land of Liberty" 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Flight from Destiny" and "His Girl Friday" 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Cheers for Miss Bishop" and "The Penalty" 2:00 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Devil and Miss Jones." "Pot O' Gold." 2:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Meet John Doe" and "They Met in Argentina" 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Mark of Zorro" and "Saint in Palm Springs." Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sea Hawk." 3:23, 7:58. "Here Comes Happiness," 2:15, 6:45, 10:14.

Defense Halfway in January

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 9 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, head of the Nation's defense production program, predicted here last night the United States would reach the halfway mark in its armaments manufacturing schedule by next January.

From then on Mr. Knudsen said, industry should be turning out guns, airplanes, tanks and the thousands of other articles on the defense lists at a smooth and steadily increasing rate.

Mr. Knudsen flew here in an Army transport plane with Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Army Air Corps, to inspect production in this section. He leaves for Butte, Mont., at noon today.

Mr. Knudsen professed no concern about reports of shortages of strategic materials. "If the ships stop coming," he added, "we'll use some good old American ingenuity to find a way out. We're experimenting now with synthetic rubber, and I'm going to stop at Butte tomorrow and look over some experimental work they are doing with manganese."

Before leaving Detroit for his visit here, Mr. Knudsen said some units of Detroit's defense efforts have bogged down, but he expressed optimism on its progress as a whole.

"We are looking forward to more help from Detroit," he said "We must do more with existing facilities to help the over-all program. Of course we can build new plants, but we must use what we have, too."

While in Detroit the OPM chief visited all the plants that hold defense contracts, including Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, Packard, Continental Motors and Briggs Manufacturing Company.

Tower Funds Sought For Valley Forge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALLEY FORGE, Pa., July 9—The National Valley Forge Association announces that a canvass of the country is being conducted to raise funds to build a new tower for the Washington Memorial National Carillon.

The carillon has 49 bells, one for each State plus the National Birthday Bell. The proposed tower will cost $75,000 and the names of subscribers will be inscribed on it, according to the plan.

The National Valley Forge Association was founded a year ago by Dr. John Robbins Hart, Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel and President of the Valley Forge Historical Society.

AMUSEMENTS

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THE CORN IS GREEN
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Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS.
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"A Perfect Comedy"
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with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
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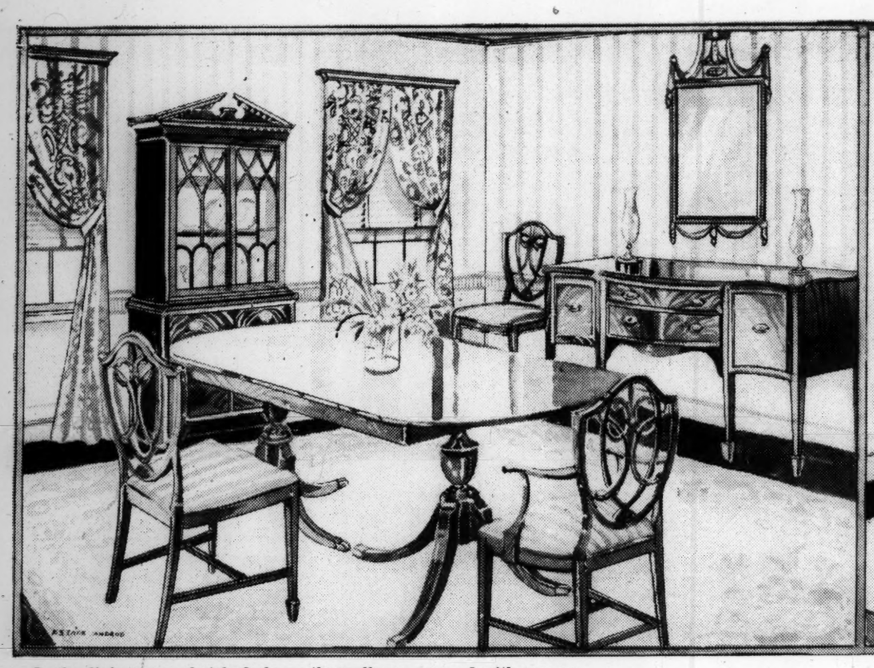
Eves. at 8:40. 50c to $1.50 plus tax.
Sat. Mat. at 2:40. 50c to $1.00 plus tax.

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY



In the dining room sketched above, the walls are covered with gray and white striped paper. White woodwork and chintz draperies, flowered in turquoise, rose, white and gray on a yellow ground, provide a distinguished background for the Hepplewhite furniture. The Venetian blinds are oyster gray. The chair seats with their rose and turquoise stripes pick up the tones of the draperies.

In this bedroom, furnished with a Sheraton group, apricot-toned paper is used for the walls, and deep blue, soft-tread rugs for the floor. For the bed valance and chair a fabric was chosen which has an aqua ground with a floral design in apricot, ivory and deep blue alternating with a lacy ivory stripe. Glass curtains of deeply ruffled organdy and a netted bed canopy round out the air of Georgian graciousness.

Furniture Styles Come and Go But Georgian Remains Popular

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A famous financier, when asked what he thought the stock market would do, is said to have replied, "I think it will fluctuate." That is an equally safe prediction for furniture styles. They have their ups and downs in popular favor. But there is one, the Georgian, that seems, like the brook, to run on forever. And with reason, for it is difficult to conceive of anyone failing to admire the graceful lines, fine proportions, and structural soundness of typical Georgian designs. And certainly mahogany, that ageless, romantic wood in which most of them are reproduced, has a perennial appeal.

For more than a century after Queen Anne, England was ruled by a succession of Georges. They, or, to be exact, three of them, perpetuated their name in the English furniture of that time. The fourth was "the" Regent whose elegant and spendthrift regime has rated a style of furnishing all its own.

"Georgian" is synonymous with a number of designers whose work has never been surpassed anywhere or at any time. Topping them all was Thomas Chippendale, who seems to have been that rare combination—a shrewd businessman and a creative genius. The famous shop which he opened in St. Martin's Lane, London, about the middle of the eighteenth century, became a rendezvous of fashion, partly, perhaps, because not the least of its attractions was the serving of tea to patrons by charming young women.

Noted for Their Carving

The early designs of Chippendale were influenced by Queen Anne models. Later he used Gothic, Chinese, and French motifs. His chairs particularly are notable for the beauty of their intricate carving.

Inspired by Chippendale's book, "The Gentleman and Cabinetmaker's Director," as well as by examples of his work coming over from England, Goddard, Savery, and other cabinetmakers in America produced many excellent pieces in the Chippendale manner. Salem was at this time the busiest and most prosperous port in America, and its shipping magnates spared no expense in furnishing their homes with the finest of Georgian cabinetwork. For them McIntyre created those superb carvings that have immortalized him among American workers in wood. In other coastal towns, too, notably Portsmouth, N. H.; Newport, R. I.; Boston, Philadelphia and, in the South, Charleston, the Georgian style flourished in the Colonies.

To this Golden Age of furniture Heppelwhite added luster with his shield-back chairs, serpentine-front sideboards, tapered legs, spade foot and an original type of bracket base. Sheraton, while maintaining structural stability, brought lightness and grace not hitherto attained. The Adam Brothers, primarily architect-decorators, introduced classic forms and became arbiters of decorative taste. All of them remain today, as in the eighteenth century, names to conjure with in home furnishing. Because of the vitality and charm of their designs, Georgian furniture has established itself as the most satisfying, adaptable, and widely accepted style for the average home. Unlike some other styles, it can be had in a wide diversity of reproductions for living room, dining room, and bedroom and in a price range that makes it as available to small homes as to great.

Appropriate Fabrics

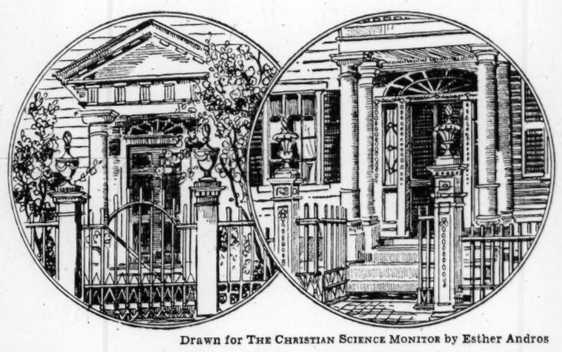
Decorative fabrics suitable for this period are also obtainable in an almost unlimited variety in silk, wool, cotton, rayon, and combinations of these. Decorators will tell you that since Georgian designers were influenced by contemporary French styles, they liked to use the refined floral patterns of the Louis XV period in Georgian interiors. Equally appropriate are narrow stripes, conventionalized figures, and Chinese fretwork effects. Toward the end of the period scenic wallpapers came in and there are some fine examples still to be seen on walls of old mansions in this country. For the average home of today they are a luxury requiring a larger outlay than is usually expended for wall treatment. And most people prefer an occasional change of background.

Why was mahogany the preferred wood of all the great Georgian cabinetmakers and why is it still a universal favorite? Probably the main reason is because of its beauty. Few woods have the wide range of figure found in mahogany. The richest in color as well as the hardest is Cuban mahogany. That from Honduras is best known, and much of the fine Georgian furniture was made of it. African mahogany, because it is so highly figured, is used more than others for veneers. What is sometimes called "Philippine mahogany" is not true mahogany at all but an entirely different species of tree. Gumwood, an American wood that looks like mahogany, is frequently combined with it to reduce cost.

Is solid mahogany preferable to veneered? The finest furniture has been and is being made both ways. Solid mahogany will usually be found in the simpler pieces. Whether solid or veneered furniture will stand up better depends upon the skill with which it is designed and constructed and on the conditions under which it is used.

Whatever other woods you may have and whatever the type of your home, you will want at least a few pieces of mahogany. Particularly if your woodwork is white or ivory, the rich, warm tones of mahogany make a pleasing contrast with it. What a hospitable charm there is about the wide entrance hall of the typical Georgian house, its white staircase and wainscoting making an ideal setting for a pair of rib-bonback Chippendale chairs, a stately highboy and perhaps a tall clock, all of mahogany. And surely you remember some Colonial guest chamber with its solid mahogany four-poster, chest of drawers and scroll mirror, where you fell asleep in an atmosphere of luxurious calm.

Fifth of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles are appearing on the second Wednesday of each month.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

The circles show two doorways from old Salem (Mass.) houses, which are characteristic of the late Eighteenth Century. The columned entrances, the fanlights, the urns on gateposts, and the husk or bellflower motif are characteristic of the Hepplewhite-Adam period. Much of Salem's fine architecture is of this time. The single pieces sketched indicate the versatility of Chippendale. This furniture from the Beacon Hill Collection is all mahogany and exceptionally well reproduced from heirloom originals.

A Desk for Your Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A small business center adds so much joy to the efficiency of being a homemaker that every housewife should have one. Such jobs as writing letters, checking the bills, making a grocery list, or copying a recipe in your personal cookbook take only a few minutes and little effort. That is, they are quickly done if the materials are convenient and there is a restful place to do them.

My business center is the end section of the cupboards in the kitchen. It is a small desk 20 inches wide, built in with the cabinets. The desk space is set apart from the food preparation center by the same board that divides the cabinets above. The space above the writing surface is 18 inches in height and 11 inches deep. It is separated into four compartments. The writing surface is merely the continuation of the work surface, which is 22 inches in width.

The compartments, though they are small, help to keep order. One compartment is used for cookbooks, canning bulletins, and menu files. The other two are used for filing bills and unanswered letters.

The six-inch drawer underneath the writing surface is fitted with partitions to hold small articles such as paper clips, pencils, a bottle of paste, and scissors.

When the above articles are properly arranged, there is still room in the small drawer for a book and a magazine. You may prefer to keep your knitting there. I have a friend who made a beautiful afghan, block by block, while waiting for her husband to arrive for dinner.

The bottom section under the drawer is left open. That leaves space for your knees when seated at the desk; when not in use, the kitchen desk chair is kept in this space.

Ethel Owen Adair

Label to Mark New York Dresses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Backed by a $1,500,000 advertising and promotion program, the 78,000,000 dresses seamed, hemmed, and trimmed each year in New York City out of the 90,000,000 made in the nation are going to the women of America henceforth with Manhattan's hallmark of fashion.

This means that nine out of every 10 American dresses bought will bear a label designed to make their wearers New York fashion conscious. The emblem is a silhouette of the New York skyline, and the inscription reads: "New York Creation. N. Y. Dress Institute. Made under standards of I. L. G. W. U."

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 1,387,673
1941 volume to date 67,336,335
1940 volume to date 128,581,575

Stock Prices Uneven; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The stock market displayed more signs of midsummer rejuvenation today, although a late wave of profit selling whittled down the gains and left many issues slightly under water at the close.

Dealings were fairly heavy at the start and, while the pace slackened after a lively forenoon, the day's transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares, or only a little under yesterday's which were the best since Nov. 12. Steels, rubbers, mail orders, oils and industrials led the rise.

Moscow's communiques claiming severe reverses for the Germans at strategic points in the Russian fighting line apparently blended well, in speculative minds, with the bullish theories evolved recently out of inflation talk and undiminished industrial activity.

Shares higher most of the time include: Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas, Sperry, du Pont, Johns-Manville, and Southern Pacific.

Standard Oil (N. J.) and Texas Corp. reached new highs for the year. Woolworth dipped on announcement of a dividend reduction.

In the curb forward leanings were shown by Aluminum Co., Bell Aircraft, and Humble Oil.

Rail Bonds Up Further

Low-priced rails continued to hold front rank in an advancing bond market today.

While most gains in the carrier group were fractional, some ran to a point or more near noon. The group was again distinguished for activity.

Typical forward movers were Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, St. Paul 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Soo Line 5s. Some issues like Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" and Illinois Central 4¾s had brisk turnover but showed little change in price.

Loans of Belgium, Denmark, and Cuba lifted a point or more in a generally narrow foreign section.

U. S. Governments, neglected on the big board, were steady to a little better in the over-the-counter market.

Volume continued high in the secondary rail list as the day progressed and improvement spread. Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Boston & Maine 4s and Erie convertible 4s were added to the group showing additions of a point or so.

In the foreign division Belgium 7s, normally inactive, dipped 5 points on a small sale, countering the upward move of the 6½s.

F. W. Woolworth Co. Reduces Dividend To 40 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Woolworth Co. has reduced its dividend to 40 cents on common stock, a drop from the 60 cents previously paid quarterly.

A statement expressed optimism over improved business but feared uncertainties of increased taxes and the war situation. The dividend is payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Sales in the United States, Canada, and Cuba for the first six months of the year were $12,999,540 bigger than the like period of 1940, an increase of 8.9 per cent, directors reported.

C. S. Woolworth, chairman of the board, and C. W. Deyo, president, in a joint statement said: "The anticipated increase in net earnings from store operations will be adversely affected to some extent by a proposed increase in Federal tax rates and higher Canadian taxes.

"Furthermore, the dividend received from the British company in February was less than a similar dividend of last year, due principally to higher British taxes.

"Under the circumstances, in order to reserve a sufficient portion of earnings for the needs of the company and thereby maintain a strong financial position, the directors deem it advisable to reduce the next quarterly dividend to 40 cents a share.

"Conditions in general seem to indicate continued improvement in retail business and on this point the management is optimistic. However, in view of the uncertainties caused by increased taxes and the war situation, the directors feel that the above action is in the best interest of the stockholders."

Wheat Futures Off Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Wheat futures broke sharply late in the session today as a result of profit taking and light hedging sales in teh face of limited demand.

The down trend was accelerated by weakness of soybeans and lard which took their cue from the action of coftonseed oil, despite relative strength of cotton and live hogs. Cotton seed oil prices broke at the opening upon trade reports that the Government might place a price ceiling on this commodity below the present market level.

Wheat futures were weak throughout the session and the close was off as much as 1¾ cents a bushel on the July delivery.

New Structural Steel Plants

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Steel Construction announced that more than 1,400 new factories and additions to existing plants for production of war supplies had been built by the structural steel fabricating industry since the defense program started.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¾
51¾	44⅛	Acme Steel (4)	6	51⅜	50	50½	+1
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	4	21½	20¾	20¾	Jul 3
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	13	13	13	
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	21	42⅞	41¾	42	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 8
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
103⅝	63¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	81¼	81⅛	81¼	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	8	17½	17½	17½	Jul 8
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	13	24¼	23¾	24¾	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	Jul 8
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	157¾	156	156	— ¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 8
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	51	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ½
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	31	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
82	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82½	81	82	Jul 8
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	25	31¼	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
18	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18	17⅞	18	Jul 8
1¼	1	Amal Leath	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+1¾
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58⅜	58¼	58½	
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18	18	18	
38½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	44	43¼	44	+1
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	16	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	36¾	35¾	36¾	Jul 8
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	86⅞	86¾	86⅞	+ ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
34½	23	Am Car & Fdy	37	34	33½	33⅜	
78¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	78½	78	78	— ¾
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	
83¾	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
7	4⅜	Am Comm Al	8	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	12	17⅜	17	17	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	Jul 8
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	17	16⅞	17	Jul 8
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	12	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅝
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	37¼	36½	36½	—1⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	11	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	Am Ice	2	15⅜	11½	15⅜	+ ⅛
22½	20	Am Ice pf(1⅔e)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jul 5
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	28	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	8	95	94⅜	95	
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ½
5½	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5¼	5	5	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	16	18⅝	18	18	— ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	6	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
30	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	9	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	92	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
1157⅛	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	48	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 2
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9½	9¼	9½	Jul 8
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g)	21	44¼	43¾	43¾	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	150	149½	149½	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	16	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	6	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	18	17⅞	17½	17¾	
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	87	87	87	+1
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	23	159¼	157	157	—2
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	9	70½	69⅞	70½	+1
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	8	72½	71¾	72½	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	Jul 5
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	20	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
99⅛	62	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	83	83	83	+1
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
71⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	9	71	69½	69½	—1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(11¼k)	9	56½	54⅞	56½	Jul 1
29¼	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	160	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 7
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 7
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	82	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
66⅝	47½	Armour Ill p pf	6	67	66	66⅛	— ½
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jul 3
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jul 8
8¾	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	Jul 8
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	5	5	5	
8½	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	38	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	53	30¼	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	68¼	67¼	68	Jul 8
21¾	13½	Atl Coast Line	41	22	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	31	29½	29½	—1
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	40¼	39½	39½	— ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	20	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ½
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	+1⅛
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅞	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	(51½	(51½	(51½	— ⅛
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	Jul 8
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	5	2¼	2	2¼	Jul 3
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	65	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	66	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	46	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	6	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ½
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
10⅛	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	36	10¼	10	10⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	17	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ¾
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	4	27	27	27	
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	+ ½
8⅜	7⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 8
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	14	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	30¾	30½	30½	— ¾
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	49	77¼	76½	76¾	+ ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	122¾	122½	122¾	+ ½
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	4	26	26	26	
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	6	21½	21½	21½	Jul 8
10¼	6⅞	Blaw-Knox .30g	8	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	4	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	28	17½	17	17	— ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ½
20⅛	13⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	19	20	20	20	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	48	19⅞	19	19¾	+ ⅝
17⅜	7⅝	Boston & Maine	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 7
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	22	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	32½	32½	32½	+1
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	—1
21½	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	Jul 1
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	15	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ½
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	5	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ½
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	26	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	30	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	5	27⅞	27½	27½	
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	17	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ¼
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53	53	53	
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	14	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
6	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21¼	21	21¼	Jul 8
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	31	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	½	1	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	25	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¾
15⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	12	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	98	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	3	36½	36½	36½	
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
30½	22	Carpent Stl 11½g	2	28½	28½	28½	Jul 8
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
73¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	72½	72	72	—1¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅜
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	22	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	13	19	17	18½	+2⅜
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 7
34¾	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	9	34¾	34¾	34¾	
38⅜	27⅛	Cert-teed Prod	17	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 7
21¼	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	6	21½	21	21	— ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	11	15¼	13½	14¾	+1¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	53	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	25	3	3	3	
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	56	4½	4	4⅜	+ ¼
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	29	8½	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 8
15¾	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	48	16¼	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 7
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 8
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	91	58⅞	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 8
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	7	38	37	38	+2
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	7	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	14	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	94½	92	94½	+3½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	12	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jul 2
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	12	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	78¼	78¼	78¼	Jul 8
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅝
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	80⅛	80	80⅛	Jul 8
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	10	26½	25⅜	26	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	32¾	32	32	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¾)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Comml Solv (¼g)	10	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	83	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	63¼	62⅞	63¼	+ ¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	18	26⅝	26½	26½	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	9	17	16¾	17	+ ⅞
33	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	71	33¼	32½	33⅛	+ ⅝
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	17	8	7¾	7¾	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	29	19	18¾	18⅞	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	12	99	98½	99	+ ½
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	3	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
9¾	7¼	Cons F pf (1¾k)	14	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	42	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jul 8
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	12	16	16	16	
14¾	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	11	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
11⅜	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	10	⅛	½	⅛	+ ⅛
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	10	101	100⅜	100¾	+ ⅝
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	18	35½	34½	35	— ⅛
83⅜	65⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	6	67⅜	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
40⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	41½	41	41½	+1
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	63	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
23⅞	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	32	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun20
49½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	50	49½	49⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jul 8
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	7	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	11	23½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	25

Commerce and Finance

Smallest Cotton Crop Since 1934 Likely, Says Forecast

Business and Industry

China, Japan In Mexican Trade Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The diplomatic duel being fought in Mexico between representatives of the Chinese and Japanese governments sharply demonstrates the importance of raw materials for the battle being fought in the Far East.

The duel is between the newly appointed Chinese Minister, Ching Tien-Ku and Kiyoshi Yamagata, Minister without portfolio, sent by the Tokyo government for a tour of Latin America.

"The greatest contribution which the American peoples can make to strengthening democracy is to refuse to sell raw materials to totalitarian nations for their war machine," said the Chinese Minister. "Japan is acutely in need of raw materials, as proven by her frequent peace offers. If they can be kept from her the imperialism of the Axis in the Far East will fail and China will defeat Japan."

Missions Important

This analysis of the critical need of Japan was made shortly after the arrival of the Yamagata mission, making its first stop on the Latin American tour in Mexico. Mr. Yamagata is accompanied by two secretaries whose position betrays the importance of the delegation. One is counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Latin American politics, the other is an expert on Latin American economics. The purpose of the mission, said its chief, is purely one of increasing good will and trade between Japan and the countries he will visit. It has no connection with Japan's participation in the Axis front. Mexico, he said, is the most important of all of the Latin American countries because of its production of certain raw materials.

This peaceful statement was promptly riddled by a spokesman for the Chinese Legation, who declared that the Yamagata mission has a fourfold purpose, directly connected with the Axis war machine. These objectives, as outlined by the Chinese spokesman in the diplomatic duel, are:

1. Japan's military mission is to open a gateway through the states of Sonora and Sinaloa for an attack upon the southern border of the United States. These states, bordering the Bay of Lower California, are sparsely populated and undefended. Many Japanese "fishermen" and "farmers" live along their coasts, and the Bay of Lower California has been thoroughly studied by Japanese fishing fleets operating there in recent years.

2. Italy and Germany are "ready to move in Latin America" at a moment's notice. Mr. Yamagata is here to instruct all Japanese diplomats and colonies to cooperate fully with her Axis partners, particularly in sabotage and subversive activities.

3. The Japanese, being desperate for raw materials, will attempt to sabotage the recently created Douglas-Weichers committee, set up by the United States and Mexican Governments to increase the flow of raw materials to the United States and of machinery and other essentials to Mexico. The Japanese will pursue their usual practice of overbidding democratic purchasers.

Japan Wants Materials

4. Japan seeks to insure the neutrality of the Latin American Governments in order to have a source of raw materials, should the United States enter the war. She will do this by the usual promises of bonanzas from the Axis when the war is ended.

That the Chinese Government also considers Mexico of premiere importance in the coming struggle in the Pacific is denoted by the appointment of Ching Tien-Ku to this post. The new Minister comes at the express wish of General Chiang Kai-shek, after fulfilling a career of great importance in the New China.

He was Special Envoy to Europe and America after the outbreak of the war, and in China is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. He has been Minister of Industry and Commerce, governor of Kwangtung province, and Mayor of Canton. That a man of such distinction should be sent to Mexico reveals the determination of China to oppose Japanese penetration in this strategic spot.

N. Y. Bank Association Chairmen Are Selected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eugene C. Donovan, President of the New York State Bankers Association, has announced the appointment of chairmen of nine committees of the association to serve during 1941-1942 fiscal year.

They are:

Committee on Agriculture: F. E. Decker, Vice-President, The Northern New York Trust Company, Watertown, N. Y.

Committee on Bank Management: Theodore Rokahr, Vice-President and Treasurer, First Bank & Trust Company, Utica, N. Y.

Committee on Bank Research: Bert H. White, Vice-President, Liberty Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee on Bond Portfolios: Adrian M. Massie, Vice-President, New York Trust Company, New York City, N. Y.

Committee on County Organization: George W. Heiser, Vice-President, Manufacturers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y.

Committee on Legislation: Fred E. Worden, President, National Bank of Auburn, Auburn, N. Y.

Committee on Public Relations: Leston P. Faneuf, Assistant Vice-President, Marine Midland Group, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee on Trust Functions: William H. Stackel, Vice-President and Trust Officer, Security Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Convention Committee (1941-1942): Neil D. Callanan, Assistant Secretary, Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Aircraft Official

J. Griffith Boardman

Elected to the board of directors of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. Mr. Boardman formerly was Secretary of Revenue for the State of Pennsylvania. He is President of J. G. Boardman & Co., insurance brokers of Philadelphia. As Chairman of the Aviation Council for Pennsylvania during 1937 and 1938 he was in charge of the program initiated for the expansion and development of airport and radio facilities throughout the State. Mr. Boardman has had experience as FHA Administrator for eastern Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware and is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

Packard to Build 900 More Marine Engines for Navy

DETROIT (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company announced it has been awarded a contract for 900 additional marine engines for torpedo motorboats costing $19,000,000. The latest award supplements a previous contract for 720 marine engines for the Navy, most of which already have been delivered. The engines, 1,350 horsepower, aviation-type V-12 units, are to be used in mosquito fleet torpedo-launching vessels in both the United States and British naval forces.

To increase the present output from three engines a day to five, Packard plans to obtain additional manufacturing space by converting some existing automobile production area to naval work.

With the latest contract award Packard now has defense orders approximating $250,000,000.

Power Production Is Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production dipped sharply during the holiday week ended July 5 from the record level made in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

A preliminary estimate placed output at 2,870,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,120,780,000 in the preceding week, or a decline of 8 per cent. In the similar period a year ago production was 2,425,229,000.

Because of holiday conditions, the Institute said that percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions would be unavailable.

San Diego Utility Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—A group of underwriters headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., was the successful bidder yesterday for 590,527 shares of San Diego Gas & Electric Co. common stocks.

The securities sold on a bid of $13.427 a share. They constituted all of the stock of the company held by Standard Gas & Electric, approximately 59 per cent of the shares outstanding.

Public offering of the stock is being made today at $14.37½ a share.

British Sales of U. S. Equities Virtually Stopped

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury revealed that British sales of American securities virtually stopped in March, the month the Lease-Lend Act was passed.

The Treasury bulletin showed that United Kingdom sales of American securities in March amounted to $582,000. In preceding months, the British sold several million dollars worth each month.

The British still own roughly $1,500,000,000 worth of American investments, and are negotiating a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to postpone the sale of most of them until more favorable market conditions.

Canada, which does its own war buying in this country, sold $2,032,000 worth of its American securities during March. Switzerland was the principal seller, to the extent of $4,141,000.

SEC Reaffirms Walston Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reaffirmed an order revoking the broker-dealer registration of Walston & Co., San Francisco, but reduced from six months to 30 days the suspensions of exchange memberships imposed on two partners, Vernon C. Walston and William Sherman Hoelscher.

Big Tax Bill Has Only Nominal Relation to Deficit Estimates

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — This being the first week after New Year's, fiscally speaking, for the United States Treasury, some interesting facts may be gleaned from the figures for the year just ended and the year just to begin.

The simplest thing to remember seems to be that the deficit just concluded was round $5,000,000,000 and the next deficit is likely to run around $10,000,000,000. The official figure for the 1940-1941 deficit is $5,168,000,000, and the latest official estimate for the year now under way is round $10,500,000,000. Judging by the Treasury's record in recent years, this official guess is just another guess.

How Estimates Erred

How the recent and coming deficits stack up against previous years will appear from the following figures:

U. S. Defense Outlays
(In millions of dollars)
Year Ending June 30:

1935	3,783
1936	4,953
1937	3,252
1938	3,450
1939	3,600
1940	3,740
1941	5,168
1942	
Official Jan. estimate	9,210
Semi-official current estimate	10,500

One of the curious aspects of the fiscal report is that it failed to meet the January predictions in a way that has become almost a tradition. In January the President estimated that the deficit for the remaining six months to end last week would total $6,189,000,000. But it only totaled $5,167,000,000. One reason was that with characteristic optimism he way overestimated defense outlays. He said: "I expect actual (defense) expenditures to be stepped up to four and three quarter billion dollars in the six months ending June 30, 1941. . . ." They fell $450,000,000 short of that figure, having dropped in June, the figures being as follows:

U. S. Defense Outlays
(In millions of dollars)
1941

January	572
February	592
March	745
April	761
May	837
June	802
Total	4,309

Overestimating Deficits

It has become an almost incorrigible habit of the Administration to over-estimate the near-term deficit, beginning in 1934, when the January guess for the coming six months proved preposterous. But in contrast it has been the tendency of the President to predict a virtual balance for the fiscal year to end 18 months later. The virtual balance generally turns into a deficit of $3-4,000,000,000.

This year the near-term prediction came the usual cropper, but the longer-term prediction is somewhat different. There was in January no political romance in budget-balancing, and considerable public interest in expanding the defense program. The official prediction therefore for 1941-1942 was of expenditures of $17,485,500,000, including $11,000,000,000 for defense, and revenues of $8,275,000,000, leaving a deficit of round $9,210,000,000. Since the actual defense outlays have fallen way behind schedule, but paper or projected defense outlays have jumped well over this estimate, the additions including the 500-bombers-a-month program, the ugly duckling and subsequent shipbuilding programs, lease-lend, and other items.

These outlay and deficit figures have only a nominal relation to the pending $3,500,000,000 tax bill. That $3,500,000,000 figure was hit on by the Treasury in March by a novel logic which arbitrarily asked that two-thirds of the Nation's outlays be covered by taxes, from which it was concluded that $3,500,000,000 more were needed. However, even the revenue estimates used in this reasoning appeared understated, since the Treasury has indicated that with a national income of $90,000,000,000 and current schedules, tax revenues ought to run over $11,000,000,000.

That 3½ Billion Tax Bill

However, Treasury officials subsequently indicated that if it began to look as though the deficit wouldn't be as bad as expected, they still wanted the $3,500,000,000 for safety's sake. Now that later additions have lifted the probable deficit, the Treasury still appears content to ask for only $3,500,000,000. It seems to be a politically sound figure.

Of course these figures are incomplete, because a number of "capital" items have been separated from the regular Treasury statements, namely, those of the Treasury's numerous corporate children. Of these the RFC, which Jesse Jones sees to it always really makes money, is the leading one, and it is in the process of making huge outlays through its own children, some at least of which will probably also be kept in the black, i. e., the Metals Reserve Company, the Defense Plant Corporation, the Defense Supplies Corporation, and the Defense Homes Corporation.

Other unbudgeted affiliates include the red-ink corporate grandchildren which Jesse Jones separated from his RFC to keep its books sound, like the Disaster Loan Corporation and the chronic deficit-making Commodity Credit Corporation, which amounts to little more than a camouflaged machine for issuing subsidies to the farm bloc. Also included are such insurance and lending agencies as the Farm Security Administration, the FDIC, FSLIC, USHA, and FHA, whose otherwise inevitable deficits have probably now been all cleared up on paper by the current prosperity.

The Economic Revolution

The blurring of the outlines of the Nation's fisc really reflects the economic revolution now in process, in which government-employed managers are spreading out their powers into a larger and larger proportion of the national economy. Some of these lending and spending agencies will probably stay in the black, if that phrase continues to have any important meaning, like the RFC, others have been financially unseaworthy from the start, like USHA, REA, and TVA, while still others are on the borderline.

In recent months the Treasury's methods of financing the deficit have become more and more elastic, more and more like the German methods, and more and more unorthodox according to old-fashioned standards. Chief innovations so far have been the E, F, and G defense savings bonds, and now the projected tax anticipation warrants — a device used for years by the German finance ministry.

Of the coming $10,000,000,000 deficit it looks as though at least $2,000,000,000 might be raised by tax anticipation warrants sold to individuals and corporations; perhaps $4,000,000,000 of defense savings bonds, perhaps $1,000,000,000 of the old baby bonds, and the remaining $3,000,000,000 sold in old-fashioned channels into the investment market, life insurance companies, savings banks, and government trust funds.

Florida Land Operators Charged With Fraud, Conspiracy in Selling Swamp

NEW YORK, (AP)—Two corporations, three men and a woman were charged with mail fraud, conspiracy and violation of the Securities Act of 1933 as a result of Florida land operations in which more than 100 residents of New York and New Jersey were allegedly swindled out of between $200,000 and $300,000.

Federal Judge Merrill A. Otis opened the secret indictment obtained by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa. Those named were: The Kalamazoo Land Company through which the land Market Corporation, through which cultivation contracts were sold; Francis H. Hibbard, Jr., president of the two concerns; Louise H. C. Von Lenz Nields, secretary and Drew P. Swanson and Lawrence A. Weiner, salesmen.

Mr. Hibbard, according to the government, obtained an option for the purchase of 560 acres of uncleared swampland in Volusia County.

The land allegedly was the type usually sold for about $2 per acre. Mr. Hibbard and the other defendants, the government charges, sold the land in the form of land contracts for from $150 to $500 an acre.

Many of the victims believing they had purchased arable land, Mr. Correa said, entered into so-called cultivation contracts binding themselves to pay from $75 to $500 an acre every six months. In return, the defendants allegedly agreed to cultivate the land and raise and market crops with 70 per cent of the net proceeds to be paid owners of the property.

Individual purchases, the government said, invested as much as $10,000 in both types of contracts and one victim, a Brooklyn school teacher sold a home in Connecticut to pay for the land and its cultivation. Thirteen members of a Brooklyn Bible Society invested their small savings in the contracts.

Trial date has not yet been set.

Masonite Corp. Quarter Net Shows 60 P. C. Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—Masonite Corporation reported a 60 per cent gain in its net profits for the third quarter compared with a year ago and a 22 per cent increase in total sales for the same period.

For the 11 weeks, from March 16 to May 31, its net profits totaled $534,592, or 95 cents a share on common stock, compared with $233,566, or 58 cents a common share, for the 12 weeks from March 17 to June 8 last year.

For the 39 weeks from Sept. 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941, net profits totaled $1,180,085, or $2.05 a common share, a gain of 15 per cent over net profits of $1,029,497, or $1.78 a share, in the comparable period last year.

Devoe & Reynolds Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—The Devoe & Reynolds Co., paint manufacturers, reported for the six months ended May 31 net income of $310,768 after federal income taxes but exclusive of possible excess profits tax. This was equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock to $1.83 a share on the combined class "A" and "B" stocks and compared with net loss of $112,785 for the six months ended May 31, 1940.

Aircraft Industry's Backlog Sets Record

By the Associated Press

New York

Aircraft industry backlogs had the sharpest rise in June since the defense program started, Aviation Magazine reported, estimating the total at $4,630,000,000, an all-time record.

The magazine credited the monthly increase of nearly $7,000,000 chiefly to enlarged demand for costly four-engined bombers.

G. M. Car Sales Set High Record For June Month

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation's car sales to consumers and dealers in June were the highest on record for that month, the company's monthly sales figures disclosed.

Sales of cars and trucks to consumers totaled 235,817 units against 265,750 in May and 173,212 in June 1940. The previous June high was 1936—189,756 units.

June sales to dealers in the United States were 224,119 units against 217,120 in the previous month and 151,661 in June, 1940. The previous June high was 186,246 in 1936.

Also an all time high for the period was the movement of cars to consumers in the first half of the year. The company sold 1,383,122 units against 941,821 in the same period last year. Until this peak was set the high had been the 964,451 cars sold in the first half of 1936.

First half sales to dealers in the United States were 1,328,358 units which likewise topped all previous first half showings. This compared with 1,013,034 in 1940, the previous best.

Sales to dealers in the U. S. and Canada including exports amounted to 1,442,028 units in the first half against 1,098,787 in the first six months of 1940.

U. S. Cotton Acreage Cut 5.4 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unless yields average higher than normal, this year's cotton crop may be the smallest since the Agriculture Department paid benefits to farmers to play up part of their crop in 1934, official said.

This forecast was based upon a federal crop reporting board estimate that the acreage in cultivation on July 1 totaled 23,519,000 acres, or 5.4 per cent less than a year ago and 28.6 per cent less than the 1930-39 average.

The board said that if the percentage abandoned was equal to the 10-year average, the harvested acreage would be 23,102,000, or the smallest since 1895.

Such an acreage, on the basis of the average yield for the 1931-40 period, would produce about 9,934,000 bales compared with last year's 12,566,000 bales and the record crop of 18,946,000 in 1937.

However, yields during the past few years have been somewhat larger than the 1931-40 average.

An average-yield crop would be less than this year's cotton requirements. Officials have estimated that about 10,850,000 bales would be required to meet domestic and export demands for the year ending July 31.

Officials emphasized, however, there would be no cotton shortage. The department has estimated there is a surplus of about 12,300,000 bales on hand. This compares with a surplus of about 10,600,000 bales a year ago.

Cotton in cultivation a year ago was 24,871,000 acres, of which 23,861,000 acres were picked, yielding 252.5 pounds of lint cotton to the acre and a total production of 12,566,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. Two years ago cotton in cultivation totaled 24,683,000 acres, of which 23,805,004 acres were picked, yielding 237.9 pounds to the acre and a total production of 11,817,000 bales.

A forecast by the Agriculture Department of cotton production for the year is prohibited by law unil after the August canvass.

Advertising Found More Honest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Advertising is more truthful today than at any time in our history," declared Robert J. Bauer, President of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, in his annual report at the 27th annual conference of the Association here recently.

Disclosing results of an investigation of more than 3,500,000 advertisements during the past year, Mr. Bauer revealed that the "number of inaccurate or misleading advertisements represents less than two per cent of the total investigated."

The 77 Bureaus throughout the nation "actually shopped" more than 150,000 advertisements suspected of being inaccurate or misleading, he added.

"These investigations revealed inaccuracies totaling 51,000, and in the vast majority of cases adjustments were satisfactorily procured."

Mr. Bauer also reported on "fraud-fighting" and education work carried on in addition to the primary work of the Bureaus in promoting "truth in advertising."

Praising the "public service of private business," he disclosed reports from two thirds of the association's membership that 284 newspapers had furnished 121,181 inches of space, with a total circulation of 10,500,000.

"Forty-seven radio stations and one national network have furnished us with 388 hours of broadcasting time," he added.

Emphasizing the identity of interest between the businessman and the consumer, Mr. Bauer said, "Better Business Bureaus have had no small part in the development of this tendency toward better understanding, and have in many instances been instrumental in encouraging trade associations to cooperate in promotion the use of advertising and selling methods which divulge more and more pertinent facts regarding the commodities offered."

"Some 10,000 member concerns are expending approximately $1,000,000 annually to maintain the bureaus and their 'protective service,'" he pointed out.

As a major contribution to the field of consumer education, the Bureaus have distributed more than 1,500,000 "Fact" booklets, now available in more than a score of subjects, he said; in addition, individual members of the Association have developed other educational pamphlets, whose distribution in the year totaled more than 250,000.

Revealing the increased use of the Bureaus as made by consumers, investors, and businessmen during the year, Mr. Bauer reported the handling of 266,000 service requests in the mercantile field, 161,000 in the financial field, and 219,000 in the commercial field.

"As a result of their investigations, Bureaus submitted over 3,600 cases to public authorities for formal action. Cases submitted were largely those where the investigations had revealed fraudulent endeavors or where the offenders had announced their intentions to persist in objectionable practices," he said.

During the year, 11 new bureaus were established, bringing the total to 77, reported Edward L. Greene, general manager of the National Better Business Bureau, New York City.

U. S. Roads Order 29,799 Freight Cars

CHICAGO (AP)—Railway Age reported that U. S. railroads placed orders for 29,799 freight cars in June—exceeding the total for any full year from 1931 to 1935 inclusive or for the year 1938.

Freight car buying for the 12 month period ended June 30 reached 141,209, or larger than for any calendar year of record since 1924 when railroads bought 143,728 cars.

There were 140 locomotives ordered in June, bringing the total for the first six months of the year to 660. The latter figure was passed only once—in 1940—since 1929.

Of the June freight car orders, 13,145 were placed with the railroads' own shops and 16,654 with commercial car builders.

Insurance Firms Invest More in Home Mortgages

NEW YORK (AP)—The Institute of Life Insurance estimated that life insurance companies had diverted an average of $2,280,000 a day into financing homes and business mortgages during the first five months of 1941.

It set the five-month total at $344,000,000, or 28 per cent more than in the like period of 1940.

Exchange Head

Ashley & Crippen

T. A. Richardson

Elected President of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Mr. Richardson is with F. O'Hearn & Co. He succeeds Gordon R. Bongard of Bongard & Co. The position of Vice-President was filled by Wilfrid G. Malcolm of A. E. Ames & Co., while Hector M. Chisholm of Hector M. Chisholm & Co. was made Secretary, and C. F. W. Burns of Burns Bros. & Co., Treasurer.

Farm Cash Income Up $307,000,000 Over a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farmers received a total cash income, including Government benefit payments of $3,544,000,000 during the first five months of 1941, or $307,000,000, more than in the corresponding period last year, the Agricultural Department reported.

Income from farm marketings was placed at $3,240,000,000, or $388,000,000 more than a year ago. Government payments totaled $304,000,000 compared with $385,000,000 for the period last year.

The Department predicted that the farm cash income for the full year would amount to about $10,700,000,000 compared with $9,123,000,000 last year if the present favorable production price and market prospects continue. Such an income would be the largest since 1929.

The sharpest income gains were reported for cotton and cottonseed and livestock and livestock products.

The department said that farm income by major classes of products for the five-month period of 1940 and 1941, respectively, was as follows:

Grains $376,000,000 and $253,000,000, cotton and cotton seed $64,000,000 and $118,000,000, fruits $98,000,000 and $119,000,000, vegetables $223,000,000 and $230,000,000, tobacco $76,000,000 and $63,000,000, meat animals $907,000,000 and $1,168,000,000, dairy products $615,000,000 and $711,000,000, and poultry and eggs $255,000,000 and $311,000,000.

Rayon Output Steadily Rises To New Peaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rayon yarn has the tightest supply situation at the present time of all the domestically used textile fibers, states the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

This situation, continues the report, prevails despite the fact that the industry is constantly stepping up its operating capacity. The supply situation, however, has reached the point where it has become necessary for producers to allocate shipments.

Capacity Increases

The operating capacity of the industry at the present time, according to the Organon, is 37,200,000 pounds monthly and should reach a total of 38,000,000 monthly before the end of 1941. This is a substantial increase as compared with a capacity of 32,500,000 pounds reported for the second quarter of 1940 and with 25,000,000 pounds reported for the second quarter of 1939.

Despite the increased production, demand for rayon continues on such a high level that stocks in the hands of producers continue at an extremely low level. Such stocks totaled 4,300,000 pounds on June thirtieth, equal to a half week's supply at the current rate of shipments, compared with 5,800,000 pounds held as of May thirtieth, 12,800,000 pounds on June 30, 1940, and with 33,300,000 pounds held on June 30, 1939.

Shipments Record

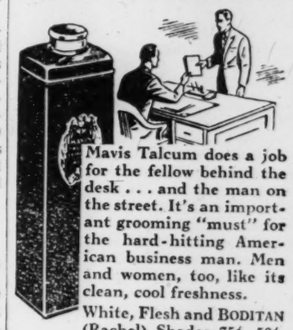
Shipments of rayon yarn aggregated 220,000,000 pounds during the first six months of 1941, a new all-time record which compares with shipments of 186,000,000 reported for the first half of 1940 and with 162,000,000 in the first half of 1939. These increases have been due somewhat to inventory depletion, but are principally due to production increases.

Shipments of rayon yarn for June totaled 38,600,000 pounds as compared with 40,200,000 pounds in May and 31,400,000 pounds in June, 1940.

Mass. Power Cuts Dividend

The trustees of Massachusetts Power and Light Associates declared a dividend of 40 cents a share on the $2 preferred stock payable July 15, 1941, to holders of record at the close of business July 7, 1941. This represents a reduction of 10 cents a share from the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share which has heretofore been paid since organization of the association in 1931.

SALESMEN-EXECUTIVES



Mavis Talcum does a job for the fellow behind the desk . . . and the man on the street. It's an important grooming "must" for the hard-hitting American business man. Men and women, too, like its clean, cool freshness.

White, Flesh and BODITAN (Rachel) Shades 75¢, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢.

MAVIS TALCUM

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Banking Firm Sees Municipal Bonds Holding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — In its annual mid-year review of the municipal bond market, Halsey Stuart & Co. lists seven positive and seven negative factors as of major current and potential influence on the price level of municipal bonds, and gives its opinion that the positive factors outweigh the negative.

The seven positive factors influencing the municipal bond price level are given as follows: 1. Probability of continued ease in money rates. 2. Probability of some reduction in new state and municipal issues. 3. Increased individual and corporate demand resulting from higher Federal tax rates. 4. Improved municipal tax collections and other revenues; reduced relief expenditures. 5. Reduced market competition of private issues. 6. Declining tendency of state and municipal debt. 7. Contracting supply of Federal tax-exempt issues.

The seven negative factors presented are: 1. Menacing aspects of vast Federal borrowings. 2. Uncertainty created by pending efforts to remove tax exemptions. 3. Reduced institutional buying. 4. Higher municipal operating costs; drying up of delinquency payments; reduced Federal grants and W. P. A. labor. 5. Increase in market competition of Federal issues. 6. Population shifts—past and prospective. 7. Centralization of authority in Washington, D. C.

Summarizing a detailed analysis of each of the seven positive and seven negative factors, the Review presents as the conclusion of Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., that "for the near-term, which is as far as we care to hazard an opinion, the positive factors outweigh the negative, and that the present price level of quality municipal issues will not only be maintained but may register further advances."

National Income Annual Rate Now $86,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said the national income rose in May to a rate of $86,000,000,000 a year—which would be the highest on record.

The department said its index of income payments to individuals —wages, dividends, royalties, etc. —rose from April to May by the largest margin ever shown in a similar period.

"It reflects," a department statement said, "not only continued increase in business activity generated by the rearmament program, but to some extent a recovery from the temporary slackening of industrial production occasioned by the shut-down in the bituminous coal fields in April."

One of the sharpest advances was shown for wages and salaries. The index of this type of income has advanced from 121.1 in November, 1940 to 136.9 in May, 1941. The index represents percentages of the 1935-39 average.

Sears Roebuck & Co. Sales Up 24 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Company reported that June sales amounted to $78,567,676, compared with $63,312,911 a year ago, or an increase of 24.1 per cent.

Total sales for the five months from February through June were $355,498,055, compared with $277,-398,030 in the corresponding 1940 period, or an increase of 28.2 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Wilson & Co pf	$1.50	.. Aug.	1	July 15
do pf	$1.50	.. Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Increased				
Link Belt	50c	.. Sep.	2	Aug. 8
Extra				
Hollinger Cons G M	5c	.. July	15	June 30
Irregular				
Atch. T & S Fe Ry	$1	.. Sep.	2	July 31
Cons Car Heat Inc	40c	.. July	15	June 30
Montreal Telegraph	43c	.. July	15	June 30
Resumed				
Gladding, McB&Co	25c	.. July	15	June 27
Regular				
American Can Co	$1	Q Aug.	15	July 24
Am F & Hoe pf	$1.50	Q July	15	July 5
Baldwin Rubber	12½c	.. July	21	July 15
Boston Edison	50c	Q Aug.	1	July 10
Ca Gen Invest	12½c	Q July	15	June 30
Can Wallpaper Manuf Ltd A	$1	.. July	14	July 4
Can Wallpaper Manuf Ltd B	$1	.. July	14	July 4
Coml Alcohols pf	10c	Q July	15	July 1
Crowell-Collier Pub Co 7% pf	$3.50	S Aug.	1	July 24
Ferro Enamel	25c	.. Sep.	20	Sep. 5
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q July	25	July 10
Hollinger Cons G M	5c	.. July	15	June 14
Horn & Hd (NY)	50c	Q Aug.	1	July 12
Krueger Brg Co	12½c	.. July	9	July 16
Link Belt pf	$1.62½	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 12
Lord & Tay 8% 2d pf	$2	Q Aug.	1	July 17
McCall Corp	35c	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Memphis N Gas	15c	.. July	14	July 7
Nat Biscuit Co	40c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 16
Norf & West Ry	$2.50	Q Sep.	19	Aug. 30
Do pf	$1	Q Aug.	19	July 31
Penmans Ltd	75c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 21
Phila Elec Co	35c	.. Aug.	1	July 10
Phila Elec Co pf	$1.25	Q Aug.	1	July 10
Railroad Emp Cp A	20c	.. July	19	June 30
Railroad Emp Cp B	20c	.. July	19	June 30
Railroad Em Cp pf	20c	Q July	19	June 30
Reading Co	25c	Q Aug.	14	Aug. 7
Reading Co 1st pf	50c	Q Sep.	11	Aug. 21
Reading Co 2d pf	50c	Q Oct.	9	Sep. 18
Rolland Paper	15c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Rolland Paper pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Udlite Corp	10c	.. Aug.	1	July 15
Union Gas (Ca.)	20c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 20
United Gas Imp	20c	.. Sep.	30	Aug. 29
Un Gas Im $5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	30	Aug. 29
Walker (H) K Wts	$1	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 22
Walker (H) G Wts	$1	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 22
W Penn El 7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	15	July 18
W Penn El 6% pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	15	July 18
Yale & Towne Mfg	15c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	•		
Today's close	•		
Previous close	127.64	29.34	18.34
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26 54	16.82

• Preliminary.

New Railroad Head

Revelle W. Brown

Elected President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, succeeding Albert N. Williams, who resigned to become head of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Brown has been a Vice-President of the Reading Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the past six years.

A. T. & T. Issue Of Debentures To Pay 3 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. directors approved today a rate of 3 per cent interest on $233,584,900 in convertible debentures to be offered stockholders at $100 principal amount for each share of stock held on July 25.

The debentures will be dated Sept. 1 and will mature Sept. 1, 1956, but are convertible into stock at $140 per share between Jan. 1, 1942, and Dec. 31, 1954, on surrender of $100 in debentures and $40 cash for each, A. T. & T. stock has been selling as much as $18 above that figure.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.06¾	1.05⅛	1.05⅛	1.06¾
Minneapolis	1.01¼	.99¾	.99⅞	1.01⅜
Kansas City	.98⅜	.97⅜	.97⅜	.98¼
Winnipeg	.76¼	.75⅝	.75¾	.76
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.07¾	1.06½	1.06⅝	1.08
Minneapolis	1.02⅜	1.01	1.01¼	1.03
Kansas City	1.00½	.99¼	.99⅜	1.00⅝
December Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.78½	.78	.78	.78⅜
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.09	1.07⅜	1.07⅜	1.09¼
Minneapolis	1.04¼	1.02⅜	1.02¾	1.04⅝
Kansas City	1.02	1.00½	1.00⅝	1.02⅛
Winnipeg	....	....	.79½	.79¾
July Corn:				
Chicago	.74⅛	.74	.74⅛	.74½
Kansas City	....	....	.67½	.67½
September Corn:				
Chicago	.76⅝	.76⅛	.76¼	.76½
Kansas City	....	....	.70½	.70⅞
July Oats:				
Chicago, new	.38½	.37¾	.37⅞	.38⅛
Minneapolis	....	....	.33¾	.34
Winnipeg	.41⅛	.40⅞	.40⅞	.41⅛
Rye, Chicago:				
July, old	....	....	.52½	.53⅜
July, new	.57⅜	.57¼	.57½	.58
Sept., old	....	....	.53	.55¼
Sept., new	.59⅛	.58⅜	.58½	.59
Dec.	.61⅞	.61	.61	.61½

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.53½	1.54⅞	1.52¼	1.52½	1.55¼
Oct old	1.44	1.45⅜	1.42⅜	1.42⅝	1.45½
New	1.44½	1.45⅜	1.42⅜	1.42⅝	1.45½
Dec	1.45¾	1.46⅜	1.43½	1.43⅞	1.46⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	10.47	10.65
Sept	10.75	10.80	10.62	10.65	10.87
Oct	10.82	10.92	10.73	10.75	10.97
Dec	10.95	11.07	10.92	10.92	11.75

Wool

Greace

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.8
December	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.8
March	....	....	....	93.2b	93.7
Tops					
October	119.8	119.8	119.8	110.8	120.0
December	119.0	119.0	118.8	118.8	119.2
March	118.3	118.3	118.1	118.1	118.2

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	15.13	15.16	15.10	15.10	15.20
October	15.34	15.46	15.25	15.37	15.27
December	15.45	15.58	15.36	15.47	15.38
January	15.49	15.49	15.40	15.40	15.53
March	15.52	15.69	15.45	15.56	15.46
May	15.51	15.68	15.46	15.56	15.46
Spots 16.02.					

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	....	....
October	12.00	12.00	11.80	11.81	12.20
Oct.	11.78	11.83	11.62	11.63b	12.07
b-Bid					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Sep No. 3	2.55	2.56	2.55	2.56	2.54
Wld Sep No. 4	1.13	1.16½	1.13	1.15½	1.13

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.15
Dec.	21.15	21.20	21.15	21.20	21.12

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.58	7.60	7.51	7.51	7.62
Dec.	7.72	7.72	7.63	7.63	7.73

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	....	....	....	11.80b	11.80
b—Bid.					

Raw Silk

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	2.99	2.98	2.98	3.00½

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	5.95	5.95	5.91	5.91	5.95

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
Nov*	37.10	37.10	36.30	36.35	37.30
Dec*	37.10	37.10	36.60	26.60	27.40
Eggs					
Oct*	29.25	29.25	28.30	28.40	29.25
Nov†	29.00	29.00	28.40	28.40	29.50

*S. s. †R. s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	111.20	111.20	111.20
1 2¾s 47-45	108.15	108.15	108.15
1 2½s 58-56	104.17	104.17	104.17
1 2¾s 65-60	111.16	111.16	111.16
New York City Bond			
8 3s 80	104⅜	104	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
23 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88	87½	88
21 Alleghany cv 5s 49	76¼	76	76¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	55⅞	55½	55⅞
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
3 Am IGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	101½	101½	101½
15 Am T&T 3½s 66	109½	109	109½
19 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	109½	109⅛	109½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102½	102½	102½
11 Ann Arbor 4s 95	58	57	58
14 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅜	106	106
15 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	108¾	109
5 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	91½	91½	91½
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100½	100½	100½
1 AT&SF 4s 109-55	100	100	100
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
13 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77¼	77	77¼
4 A C Line clt 4s 52	72	71¾	71¾
15 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	64⅜	64½
8 A C Line 5s45	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35½	35½	35½
16 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99½	99¼	99½
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64¼	64½
80 B&O 95 st A	35½	35⅛	35¼
52 B&O 95 st C	39½	39⅛	39½
65 B&O 2000 st D	35	34¾	35
108 B&O 96 st F	35	34⅛	35
203 B&O cv 60 st	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
8 B&O 4s 48	64⅛	63½	64⅛
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53	52⅞	53
17 B&O S W 50 st	44¾	44	44
4 B&O T C 4½s 59	51¾	51⅜	51⅞
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
8 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞
12 Bell Tel Pa 5s 60 C	133	133	133
2 Beth Stel 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
9 Beth Stel 3¼s 65	106¼	106¼	105¾
2 Beth Stel 3s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
70 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31¼	30¾	30¾
25 Boston&Me 4s 60	69⅝	69	69⅝
1 Bos & NY 4½s L 65	19	19	19
14 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
5 Buf R&P 5 st	42¼	42⅛	42⅛
50 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7½	7¾	7¾
14 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	7	6¾	6¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	52	52	52
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
2 Can Sou 5s 62	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103⅜	103½	103⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
2 Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	77¼	77¼	77¼
16 Can Pac 4s perp	64	63¾	63¾
20 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	31¾	31	31¾
35 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
40 Can of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4½	4½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14	14	14
13 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	51½	51½	51½
12 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	12	12	12
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54¾	55
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73⅛	73	73
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	19	19
31 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17	16⅞	17
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17¾	17½	17¾
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
2 C&O 3½s 96D	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Shl&Alton 3s 49	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84¼	84¼	84¼
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	74½	74¼	74¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81½	81½
20 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97¾	97	97¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26½	26¼	26¼
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67½	67¼	67½
13 Chi I & L 5s 66	10¾	10¾	10¾
137 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11¾	11¼	11⅜
79 CMSP&P a j 5s 2000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41	41	41
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅝	40½	40½
1 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39½	39½	39½
19 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35¾	35½	35¾
12 Chi &NW gn 5s 87	29½	29¼	39¼
3 Chi &NW 4¾s 87	29	29	29
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2¼	2¼	2½
16 Chi&NW 4s 87	28¾	28¾	28¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	19½	19½	19½
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	28¾	28¾	28¾
17 Chi&W 3½s 87	28	28	28
3 Chi Ter 5s 27	46½	46½	46½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	15	15	15
10 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	14	14	14
9 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2⅛	2¼
31 CRI&P 4s 88	23½	23	23½
84 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13½	13¾	13⅜
62 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	12½	12¼	12¼
2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	51½	51½	51½
10 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	66	66	66
4 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53¼	53¼	53¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108⅛	198¼
64 C&W Ind 4½s 62	97	96½	97
25 Cl&W Ind 4s 52	94	93⅞	94
6 Childs Co 5s 43	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
9 ChocOkla&G 5s 52	18½	18	18½
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58½	57¾	58½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
4 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	86⅞	86½	86⅞
9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	76¼	76	76¼
22 Col & So 4½s 80	23¼	23	23
2 Columbia G 5s 1962	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Col&So Of El 3½s 70	108½	108½	108½
26 ComlMack inc '69ww	47	46½	46½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
3 Con Gas 2cv 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¾	110¾	110¾
20 Crane 2¼s '50	101½	101½	101½
2 Crusible Stl 3¼s '55	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 CubaNRy5½s'42 rct	18¼	18	18
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
43 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	53½	53¼	53¼
6 D&RG 4½s '36	15¾	15¾	15¾
118 D&RG 4s '36	15¼	15¼	15¼
17 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2¼	2½	2¼
33 D&RG West 5s '78	16	15⅝	15¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
1 Duquesne 1¾s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 El Paso&SW 5s '65	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
44 Erie rfg 5s '67	31	30⅞	30⅞
67 Erie rfg 5s '75	31¼	30⅞	31
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	92¼	92	92
28 Erie gen lien 4s '96	60¼	59¾	59¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	60	60	60
6 Erie cv 4s '53 A	55	54¾	55
7 Erie & Jer 6s '55	96	96	96
5 Erie Gene 6s '75	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10	10	10
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	54	54	54
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¼	95	95
7 Goodrich 4½s 65	106½	106½	106½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	100	100
10 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92	92	92
11 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	101¾	102
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	97¾	97¾
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82½	82½	82½
14 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72½	72¼	72⅜
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	49	49	49
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	84½	84¼	84½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
1 HoustTraNOilTex4¼s54	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	38¾	38¾
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44½	44½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10½	10½
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¼	103	103¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
29 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅞	44⅝	44¾
49 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46¾	46½	46½
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	54	54	54
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49⅜	49¾
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44⅜	44¾
20 Inland Stl 4s 61	106⅜	106½	106½
8 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
20 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
18 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18⅛	18¾	18½
22 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17½	17¼	17¼
19 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17½	17¼	17⅜
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37¼	37	37
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	80½	80½	80½
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42¼	42¾
29 Int T&T 5s 55	45¼	44½	45
2 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	55½	55½	55½
15 KCFtS&M 4s 36	48¾	48½	48½
4 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	47½	47¼	47½
3 K C Smith 3s 50	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
13 K C Term 4s 60	109	108½	108⅝
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	82	82	82
3 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Lac Gas 6s 42A	70	69	69
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	71⅛	70¾	71⅛
19 Lac Gas 5½s 60	71	69½	71
2 Lautaro Nit inc 75	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77	77	77
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	100	100	100
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	65	65	65
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 73 st	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	37½	47	47½
12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35⅜	35¼	35¼
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32¼	32⅜
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¾	30¼	30¼
2 Liggett&M 7s 44	119¼	119¼	119¼
4 Loews 3½s 46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	87	87	87
1 Lou&N 5s 2003	98	98	98
5 Dous&N 3¾s 2003	87¼	86¾	86¾
5 Lou&NSo JtM 4s 52	87½	87½	87½
1 Maine Cent 4s 45	80	80	80
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	39½	39½	39½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	98	98	98
15 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 MetWSide7Ch14s38	6	6	6
20 Mich Cen 4s 40	68	68	68
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	40	40	40
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	36½	36½	36½
31 MilStJantaNW 4s 57	26¼	26	26¼
2 MilSta Line 3½s 41	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 M&SY cn 5s 34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
32 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13½	12¼	13½
31 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
73 MSP&SM cn 4s 38	12⅛	11¾	11⅞
31 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¾	30	30
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12	12	12
1½ M-K-T 4½s 78	26½	26	26
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	25⅜	25¼	25¼
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
38 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27¾	27½	27½
105 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27¾	27½
5 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
15 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28½	28⅜	28⅜
29 Mo Pac 5s 80H	29	28⅝	29
95 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¾	27½	27½
42 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2½	2	2
1 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	107	107	107

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
29 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40¾	40¾
1 Mount tT&T 3¼s 68	110½	110½	110½
21 Nat Dairy 3¼s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 N England RR 5s 45	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
4 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74	74	74
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	72	72	72
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	47	46¾	47
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	62¾	63
50 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57⅝	58
6 NYC cn 4s 98	62¼	62	62
26 NYC 3¾s 46	94	93⅞	93⅞
11 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61	60¾	61
2 NYC & HR 4s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	79	79
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	65	65	65
16 N

Educators Told Democracy Is Periled in U. S. South

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 9—If Democracy is to survive in the American South, a section which has "half the farmers and until recently only a fifth of the farm implements," defense must be adjusted more fully to include this region and help it meet its serious problems of unemployed youth, poor educational facilities, and extreme poverty; for "Democracy must be fought for not only in the streets of London but on the dustiest roads of Alabama," according to Jonathan Daniels of Raleigh, S. C.

Pinchot

Jonathan Daniels

Editor and author of "A Southerner Discovers New England" and a "Southerner Discovers the South."

Mr. Daniels, author and newspaperman, spoke at the eighth International Conference of the New Education Fellowship, assembled in the beautiful Rackham Building of the University of Michigan and being attended by more than 1,000 delegates from the Latin American republics, Canada and the United States, as well as by many distinguished exiled scholars from overseas. Addressing the evening session last night, which was given to the theme: America, its land and its people, Mr. Daniels spoke for his native South and was followed by two poets, Paul Engle, speaking on the Midwest, and Carl Sandburg interpreting the people of America through his poem "The People, Yes." Previously the dramatic "Ballad for Americans" was sung by the A Capella Choir of Northwestern High School, Detroit.

Where defense money has come to the South they "have poured out of the canebrakes, the hills, the black belts to share it," Mr. Daniels said, and yet in his own State after two camps had taken what was thought to be the labor supply, there was still a sharp unemployment problem. "They stand in line waiting while America talks of a boom," he asserted and declared, "we have a right in national defense to urge a defense that is national and which considers the strength and the welfare, the will to participate, and the ability to participate, of all the regions and people of this land."

Responsibility of All

From the South by voluntary enlistment have gone more young men than from any other section in America to defend Democracy, Mr. Daniels further declared, but described the "Democracy" that remains behind them as a South where many schools are wretched because the people although making the greatest effort cannot afford to have better ones, and as open to the charge that Democracy does not provide the decency, the security, and the hope that men ask of any form of government under which they live.

With the statement that all of us in America have responsibilities for failure in human terms everywhere in America, Mr. Daniels declared that the fight for Democracy is wherever men are. And nowhere is there a more dramatic task, "a more essential victory for the world and for the Nation than here in our own South," he concluded.

The evening session concluded a day during which the major portion of the conference delegates went to Greenfield Village at the invitation of Henry Ford, and on other side trips, while a luncheon session and afternoon meeting at Conference headquarters were devoted to problems of parents and the home, and were largely attended by specialists in this aspect of education from North, South, and Central America and by parents from Ann Arbor and this section of Michigan.

That parents of Latin America have problems too, was made abundantly evident.

Latin American Parents

Speaking at the Parents' Day Luncheon which was presided over by Mrs. Edward Lancaster of the Home-School Association of Windsor, Ontario, Miss Noemy Da Silviera Rudolfer, University of Sao Paulo, described the family in Brazil as dominated by the man and the children as "over-protected, given an excess of crutches" until suddenly with the putting on of adult clothes while still inexperienced they are expected to make important decisions as adults. The result, she said, is a serious adolescent problem.

"We think of our children as beautiful dolls," she explained, illustrating by several examples the absence of democratic training. At the same time she emphasized the stability of the family as held together by deep love among the members.

Both Miss Rudolfer and Mrs. Gliselle Shaw of the National Council of Women, Argentina, brought out that the status of women in Latin America accounted for many of the wrongs in the family situation.

Mrs. Shaw urged North Americans to come to Latin America and actually get acquainted. And not simply seek out clubs and other places where everything will be as they have it at home and everyone they meet will be from Canada or the United States. This, she said, is the usual way it is done. "And try to come with a little package of knowledge," she added.

Social Work Described

She described the extensive social work being done by women of the Argentine and other parts of Latin America, in establishing schools and homes for delinquent girls, in improving the living conditions of the Indians, in making education available to women at small cost. In Chile the schools of social work are so crowded as to have waiting lists of women who wish training in this field, she said.

Representing Canada, William Blatz of the University of Toronto declared that the war had awakened parents of Canada to several truths. Among them was this:

"Parents should see to it that while a child grows up socially, no artificial means are used to raise his prestige, because all social behavior has to be learned," he stated. Artificial means of building prestige are devices used to make more Hitlers, he said, citing money, social push, artificial rewards. "The only test of prestige is the skill you have developed and you can't inherit that," he declared.

In a panel discussion directly following this meeting, and participated in by delegates from Canada, the United States, Honduras, Panama, and Brazil, with Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University, as leader, the theme "How Can The Home Strengthen Democracy?" was discussed from the aspect of relationships within the home and those of the home to the community, in respect not alone to Canadian and United States families, but also to those of Latin America.

Rockefeller Creed for Living

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., advancing 10 "fundamental and eternal principles" as his creed, says they represent "the things that make life most worth living."

"They are the principles on which my wife and I have tried to bring up our family," he said last night in appealing for support for the United Service Organizations. "They are the principles in which my father believed and by which he governed his life. They are the principles, many of them, which I learned at my mother's knee."

The Rockefeller creed:

I believe in the supreme worth of the individual and in his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I believe that every right implies a responsibility; every opportunity, an obligation; every possession, a duty.

I believe that the law was made for man and not man for the law; that government is the servant of the people and not their master.

I believe in the dignity of labor, whether with head or hand; that the world owes no man a living but that it owes every man an opportunity to make a living.

I believe that thrift is essential to well-ordered living and that economy is a prime requisite of a sound financial structure, whether in government, business or personal affairs.

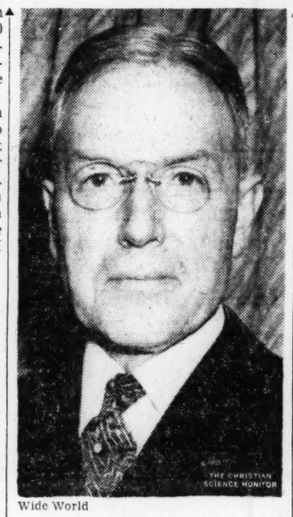
I believe that truth and justice are fundamental to an enduring social order.

I believe in the sacredness of a promise, that a man's word should be as good as his bond; that character—not wealth or power or position—is of supreme worth.

I believe that the rendering of useful service is the common duty of mankind and that only in the purifying fire of sacrifice is the dross of selfishness consumed and the greatness of the human soul set free.

I believe in an all-wise and all-loving God, named by whatever name, and that the individual's highest fulfillment, greatest happiness and widest usefulness are to be found in living in harmony with His will.

I believe that love is the greatest thing in the world; that it alone can overcome hate; that right can and will triumph over might.


Wide World

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Makes public philosophy under which he and his family were reared.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appearing on behalf of the United Service Organization campaign, last night revealed the philosophy of life which the years have taught him as a man, a father and an American.

Speaking over Station WMCA to "fellow parents and neighbors," Mr. Rockefeller gave 10 "fundamental and eternal principles" by which, he said, his wife and he had tried to bring up their family.

"These are the principles upon which alone a new world recognizing the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God can be established," he said. "It is to help usher in this new day that our sons have dedicated themselves to the service of their country."

[Mr. Rockefeller's ten articles of faith appear in an accompanying column.]

Mr. Rockefeller appeared as Honorary Chairman of the Parents' and Neighbors' Division, his address being part of a broadcast which also featured Gov. Herbert H. Lehman; the Rev. Robert F. Keegan, representing Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of the Roman Catholic Church; Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Director of Selective Service for New York, and Richard W. Lawrence, New York City U. S. O. chairman.

One of 200,000 Parents

Mr. Lawrence introduced Mr. Rockefeller as "one of the 200,000 parents of the young men from New York who are now wearing their country's uniform," having reference to Winthrop Rockefeller, who volunteered under the Selective Service Act Jan. 22.

Speaking for the campaign to raising funds to operate 360 recreation centers for service men and defense workers, Mr. Rockefeller declared to fellow parents that "we stand tonight on a common basis," and then enumerated the 10 principles in which, he said, his father believed and by which he governed his life.

"They are the principles, many of them," he added, "which I learned at my mother's knee."

To parents and neighbors of the boys in camp who are being organized locally into a special unit in co-operation with Colonel McDermott and local draft board officials, Mr. Rockefeller defined the "common purpose which unites us" as a determination that facilities for wholesome companionship and recreation should be made available near the training camps.

Toughness Not Morale

To the criticism that selectees are being pampered, Mr. Rockefeller replied that persons who say the man who is "tough" makes the best soldier does not know human nature.

"He who carries on when physical forces are exhausted is the man who is buoyed up by the spiritual force called morale, who is fighting not for the lust of killing, but for a principle, a great cause, dearer than life itself," he declared.

"I certainly do not want my son made tough by his military training, nor do you. I do not want my son, just because he is a soldier, to be abandoned by those influences that make for character. I want him to come back home, whatever his military experiences may be, still a man with ideals, holding duty and honor above life."

Governor Lehman praised the U. S. O. Parents' and Neighbors' Committee drive as "another illustration of unity in our State," in which parents representing all races and creeds and all brackets of income were "drawn together in the bond of love for the boys in the service." The Governor termed the campaign "an effort to marshal the spiritual forces which will give this nation new strength."

Radio on a 'Pay Basis' May Get New York Test

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How often is it that we have heard listeners, disgruntled with radio "entertainment," switch it off disgustedly to remark, in this wise, "If I could have some really good programs without advertising I'd be willing to pay for them." In the lines of the old Bert Williams song—"here's your opportunity"—to decide: free or pay?

Application for an FM station to supply programs on a pay basis to subscribers has recently been made by Muzak Corporation of New York City, purveyors of wired music to restaurants and cafes in many American cities.

According to Muzak's application the company proposes to experiment to determine whether the public or a sufficiently large portion of the public would prefer to obtain radio programs by direct payment for the service. The experiment will be launched in New York provided approval of the FM station license is granted by the Federal Communications Commission.

There will be no advertising in connection with the service, the Muzak application said, and the success or failure of the experiment will depend upon the public response.

Muzak intends to restrict the reception of its programs by inserting an accompanying "pig squeal" or discordant sound which can only be tuned out by the special receivers it will supply to its subscribers.

Already owner of a large recorded library through its present business, Muzak has added engineers from Associated Music Publishers, Inc., and Wired Radio, Inc., also owners of extensive musical catalogs. News will be obtained from United Press.

Transmitter for the Muzak paid program service will be located at 11 West Forty-Second Street, New York, will use 1,000 watts power and will operate on a frequency of 117,650 kilocycles.

* * *

'Muny' Stations Survey

Five American cities operate their own radiocasting stations, exclusive of police or fire facilities, of which four turn back a revenue to the city and one is strictly a noncommercial enterprise, according to a survey by the International City Managers' Association, just released.

The stations are WNYC, New York City; WRR in Dallas, Texas; WJAX in Jacksonville, Fla.; WCAM in Camden, N. J., and WSUN in St. Petersburg, Fla. Established in a period from 1921 to 1927, all of these stations operate on a full-time basis and all, except WNYC, sell part of their time to commercial sponsors, the survey said. In 1940, for instance, WRR, WJAX and WSUN realized net profits of $20,000, $82,703 and $20,078 respectively, the report said.

The Dallas station radiocasts nonpolitical talks by city officials and programs sponsored by civic and educational groups, but the charter prohibits use of the station in municipal political campaigns. The Jacksonville station radiocasts a few "city" talks and gives only about 5 per cent of its time to civic and educational groups. WSUN gives about one fifth of its time for community programs. WCAM permits political candidates equal time, whether programs are paid for or not. It also sells half its time to commercial sponsors. Of its own time WCAM takes 35 per cent and allots 15 per cent for educational and civic groups.

WNYC, the only strictly noncommercial station, concentrates on programs of "quality" music and of service to citizens, including a consumer information service. About 10 per cent of its times goes to talks by city officials and about 35 per cent to programs by civic and educational organizations. WNYC cost the city's taxpayers $110,000 in 1940.

WCAM and WNYC are also the only two municipal stations which are not affiliated with any of the networks, either national or regional. The other three stations are regular members of the national networks and one also belongs to a regional network.

Operations of all five of the city-owned stations are tied in closely with the municipal organizations, according to the survey. WNYC, for instance, is part of the Municipal Broadcasting System, which also owns and operates eight short-wave stations.

No Applause, Please, In Congress Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—As far as the House of Representatives is concerned, "applause" and "loud applause" are to be dropped from the Congressional Record by order of Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Such words "are not a part of the proceedings," he ruled recently.

Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, brought on the order by asking that the Record be changed to show he drew no applause the previous day for a speech charging the Communists were seeking control of office workers of M. Lowenstein and Sons, New York cotton converters.

"There was no applause and I ask that the word be stricken out," Hoffman requested.

It was so ordered.

Awarded Trophy

Wide World

Col. Robert Olds

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, has awarded the bronze trophy and medal of the International League of Aviators to Col. Robert Olds, Chief of the Air Corps Ferry Command, which is delivering bombers to Great Britain. The award recognized Colonel Olds' service in commanding good-will missions to South America in 1938 and 1939.

Nazi War Communiques: What's Behind Changes?

Continued from Page 1

the German advance almost the whole length of the 2,000 mile line up until today.

Nevertheless, following this triumphant announcement and subsequent information of similar successes, including that of July 4, when German military headquarters stated that "for all practical purposes the Soviet armies have already been defeated and all that remains is to annihilate them as a military force," the effect upon the war commentators became confusing in the extreme.

While some of them remarked upon the unusual vagueness of the German communiqués as to the whereabouts of their victories, others could not bring themselves to believe that the German High Command could be departing from its traditional method of scrupulous accuracy. The military expert of one of New York's great dailies on July 2 went so far as to proclaim that "the Red armies apparently face a major debacle." He went on: "Perhaps one seventh to one quarter of the total number (of troops) Russia had concentrated on her western borders are slowly being annihilated, according to uncontradicted German claims . . . th greatest battles in military history appear to be developing rapidly into a Tannenberg far more decisive and disastrous than the first."

Hint in News Dispatch

But whatever the eventual outcome of the struggle, which is still far from self-evident, the question that is being asked on all sides has been: What is happening at German Headquarters?

One indication of something afoot is revealed in a Berlin dispatch of July 3, carried by the Associated Press, from "an informed German source" to the effect that "all communiqués of the German High Command are checked over personally and often re-worded by Adolf Hitler.

"A general draft of the past day's military events," according to this source, "is handed to the Führer by an adjutant and Hitler decides what is to be made known and what must remain secret."

Recently Headquarters has begun to tone down somewhat, but th exaggerations have continued to come from other official sources. On July 1 a German spokesman declared that two German tank columns advancing beyond Minsk were "within sight of Smolensk."

The following day the communiqué announced that the German forces had reached the Berezina River, which is fully 150 miles from Smolensk—a long "look" away.

The capture of Minsk on July 4 was announced by D. N. B., the official German news agency, on July 7, but neither by word nor by the plentiful radioed photographs that th Germans broadcast of the places they capture has there been any subsequent support so far for that achievement.

Again, on several occasions during the past few days the Stalin defense line, following the old Russian border, was stated by Berlin to have been breached. On July 8 the only claims made by the High Command was the capture of certain bunkers in that line.

Today's intimation that the High Command is forsaking its new adventures into dramatic and high-colored literature and returning to its customary gravity and restraint leaves open the question as to what changes have taken place in the editorship and what lies back of those changes.

Big Nazi 'Victory': Over Boy Scouts?

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 9

Constantine A. Oumansky, the Russian Ambassador, charges that Germany used a Soviet Boy Scout flag to give the impression that she had captured a big Russian troop unit.

A photograph released by the Nazis and showing German soldiers holding what was said to be a Russian war banner, depicted in reality the emblem of the Young Pioneers or Russian Boy Scouts, he said.

Atrocities Denied

MOSCOW, July 9 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today charged that German reports of the finding of hundreds of bodies of Ukrainian and other nationalists allegedly executed by the Soviets in Lwow and other Soviet cities were deliberate fabrications.

"The German officer Wilhelm G., who together with his unit went over to the side of the Red Army, testified that shortly before the attack on the Soviet Union the Gestapo (German Secret Police) and Ministry of Propaganda prepared a wide assortment of 'descriptions of Bolshevik atrocities,'" said the Information Bureau communiqué.

"As regards photographs fabricated by the Germans and showing dead bodies, it is well-known that wherever the Gestapo appears on the scene there is no shortage of mutilated dead bodies. To photograph the results of one's own work is not too difficult, either."

U. S. Moves in Iceland Seen Only Part of Defense Plan

Continued from Page 1

with particular reference to fuller assistance to both Britain and China.

7. The United States met Berlin's fulminations over the American occupation of Iceland with a very broad hint that similar defensive moves are in prospect.

The dispatch of American forces to the Arctic island—1800 miles off the North American shoreline—represents not an isolated gesture but rather a first step in a new pattern of dynamic defense.

It means, and the President frankly said as much at his mid-week press conference, that the defense of the Western Hemisphere will not be limited to the Western Hemisphere.

While declining to say whether Iceland was in or outside the so-called geographical boundaries of the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Roosevelt prepared the way for new action to protect the most distant outposts by declaring that the Nation's defense plans could not be circumscribed by any imaginary lines which only theoretically divide hemispheres.

The President necessarily declined to prognosticate whether it might soon become necessary to beat the Nazis to Portuguese-owned Azores or Cape Verde Islands in the South Atlantic, which are strategically roughly comparable to Iceland, but his press conference comment on the principles of hemisphere defense laid the basis for such a step should the time come to take it.

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt strongly indorsed the controversial recommendations of Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, that Congress authorize the retention of the selectees and the National Guardsmen in service beyond the prescribed year and remove the limit on the use of troops outside the Western Hemisphere.

He said that he felt that Congress fully appreciated the problems involved, particularly the need of retaining the most efficient and best trained units of the selective service army, and he indicated that he intended to leave the decision to Capitol Hill.

Developments today made it clear that the United States intends to make immediate and varied use of its new Atlantic protectorate.

Preparations are already well advanced for the establishment of Army Air Corps transport service which will carry American officials—and probably British, too—between Washington and London via Newfoundland, Greenland, and Iceland at all of which points the United States now possesses air and naval bases. This will offer a more direct and faster service to accommodate the increasing number of Washington-to-London official "commuters" and will provide valuable training opportunities.

Plans are also in hand to facilitate the shipment of urgent lend-lease supplies to Britain by employing American merchantmen to transport the goods to Iceland and to use Reykjavik as a relay point.

Aid to Convoy Seen

Under this method vital new American tonnage can be added to the lend-lease delivery and with the American Navy protecting its own waters from the United States to Iceland, as the President stipulated it would in his announcement to Congress on Monday Britain can both greatly strengthen its convoys on the last leg of the trip and probably release sea power for use elsewhere.

At his press conference Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt declined to say categorically whether he had specific information that Germany planned early seizure of Iceland. He said that the defense steps which the United States must undertake rested upon two bases, either advance information or anticipation.

WPA Plans Big Expansion In Americanization Classes

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Aiding the Department of Justice's campaign against "fifth columnists," the Work Projects Administration has agreed to a wide expansion of Americanization classes all over the country.

The new program will afford opportunity for over 5,000,000 registered aliens in the United States and its possessions to obtain the basic knowledge of English, American History, and democratic government to meet requirements of naturalization.

In the future, WPA Commissioner Howard O. Hunter announced, Americanization will be the largest single phase of the WPA adult education program, employing from one-third to one-half of its teacher personnel. Books and text materials will be furnished by State Departments of Education.

Alien Registration

The Department of Justice's registration of aliens last winter showed that approximately two thirds of them had taken no steps at that time to acquire citizenship. More than 15 per cent are illiterate.

"So large a block of noncitizens who, in theory at least, owe allegiance to foreign countries is a potential menace in a time of national emergency," Mr. Hunter declared. "Those who do not understand our language, our Constitution and our form of government are most easily made the dupes of foreign propagandists.

"We know actually that a great majority of our aliens desire to become citizens, but that many of them have failed to do so simply through procrastination or because they have not known how to go about it."

Americanization

All instruction in WYA Americanization classes is conducted in accordance with plans approved by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Insofar as possible, teachers will be chosen with some foreknowledge of the languages and national background of the predominating alien groups with whom they will deal, Mr. Hunter said.

Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle estimated that approximately 11,000 teachers, most of them drawn from WPA rolls, will be employed on the projects and that 1,000,000 foreign-born students will be reached.

Supervision of the project will be vested in a national advisory council of five on which two members each from the immigration and naturalization service and the WPA will serve. The project will be headed by a national director, not yet named, who will be stationed in Washington.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

HEAD INTO SPRING
With a New Permanent

GUILLAUME'S
DAINTY DEB SHOP
84 North Walnut Street
OR 5-9750

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

ELIZABETH

High Tide in Popularity
JANTZEN
SWIM SUITS
featured here
4.95 to 8.95
R. J. GOERKE CO.
Fashion Centre, Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH
ESSO SERVICENTER
C. P. JONES Prop.
500 No. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
24 hour service

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S
LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

Norge Appliances
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

JEWELRY STORE CENTRAL
WM GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
From Maplewood Call WX-2200

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The
Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

MONTCLAIR'S
Only Side-Walk
Cafe Now Open
The Old Road Coffee House
80 Church St., Montclair, Mo. 2-9532
Established 1927

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	L	D		I	D	E		O	S	L	O
O		U		C	R	U	S	E		W		M
G	O	L	D		A	N	T		C	A	V	E
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	G		Y	U	C	A	T	A	N		T	
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D	A	N	U	B	E		E	S	M	O	N	D
D	I	D		E		I		I		B	O	Z
	L		C	R	A	S	S	U	S		R	
S		H	A	S		O		S	O	N		S
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A		E		R	U	D	G	E		M		I
N	I	L	E		N	E	E		H	A	R	P

MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

RUGS *BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED . . .*
Low Prices Include
- GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP
- FREE STORAGE, June, July, Aug.
- COMPLETE INSURANCE

Estimates Cheerfully Given
BLoomfield 2-0402
ESSEX COUNTY CARPET CLEANING WORKS
26 Race Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

MORRIS SCHOENHAUT
Furrier
539 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
TEL. BIG. 3-7429

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Stehle & Kirk
ESSO STATION
BUY AT OUR ESSO SIGN
Irvington Ave. and Waverly Pl.
SO 2-9898

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Royal Scarlet Assorted Beverages
Large Bottles 3 for 25c—plus deposit
Beech-Nut Peanut Butter, large jars 2 for 33c—extra large 2 for 53c
Cocomalt
155 So. Orange Ave. *SO 2-4600*

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get All-Summer Use of Your Vacation Supplies by Purchasing Them Now at
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
TEL. PL. 6-5900

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be Fitted to the New Comfortable, Cool Summer Garment
186 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-2182

GIFTS TO TREASURE
ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 WEST FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags,
E. T. Wright — Arch Preserver,
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

PLAINFIELD

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

VISIT . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

Plan now to get new fun from your vacation by having just the right equipment
TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Tel. PL. 6-3100

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—
RUG SHAMPOOING
AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Ridgefield Park Auto Company
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN ZEPHYR
33 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... RIdgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD 9 RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
Leeds SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

ANTIQUES
RED MOON SHOP
NINA WALKER ROBERTSON
Cedar Hill Ave., Wyckoff, N. J.
Phone Wyckoff 344-J

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

Have Your Car Serviced
at
Ridgewood Atlantic Lubrication Centre
Franklin and Walnut St., RD. 6-0795

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474 Tel.
Main Office and Factory 15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RIDGEWOOD

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
Hershey Ice Cream
30c a quart
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
White Linen Suits Returned in Their Original Whiteness and Weight
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

UNION CITY

Semi Annual Sale
CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP
EXPERT X-RAY FITTINGS
Better Grade Shoes for Men, Women and Children
4019 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3045

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

Robert Treat Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Try Our
Home Made Ice Cream
113 Quimby Street Tel. We. 2-0925
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint
To make your VACATION complete—get your CAMERA supplies at
The Westfield Studios
where service and advice are given to you free, by an expert
232 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-0239
Westfield, N. J.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

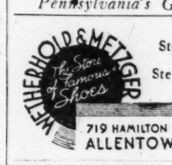
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
617 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

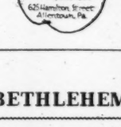
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"


Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Fenstermacher & Rams Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET


Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

HARVEY KIPP
"The Finest in Meats"
67 West Broad Street, Bethlehem
Phone 6-1041

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
After-Holiday Clearance Sale

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

It's a mark of distinction and an evidence of good judgment when your gift bears the label of
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches & Diamonds
24 WEST TENTH STREET
"I'll be on the watch for you"

Sports Apparel
For vacation days, large assortments of smart Slack Suits, in cool, harmonious shades; authoritatively designed in the most advanced models, $4.95 to $15.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Annual Advanced Sale
Women's Fur Coats
Buy on Lay-a-way Plan

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

ERIE
(Continued)

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

HARRISBURG

NORGE
Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers
Stokers, Oil Burners, etc.
WOLFE Refrigeration Sales
1831 N. Cameron St. Ph. 4-4913
OPEN EVENINGS

Harold's VALLEY FORGE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Antique English Silver for Wedding Gifts and Collectors, Sterling Silver Goblet, London 1783, $55.00
CLOSED ON SATURDAYS
JULY AND AUGUST
199 So. 13th Street

J. H. MYERS & CO.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Cameras, Luggage, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Sporting Goods
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Wm. R. Keys 3627 North Broad St. (ARCADE)

the STURGIS *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
Philadelphia residents may call for our *Free* Catalog.
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia MIC. 3124

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Just what you need in
VACATION SPORTWEAR
for every member of the family—priced to "Save Your Budget"
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
WORK GUARANTEED
821 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

For your Spring and Summer Luncheons and Salads, we suggest Saylor's new Salad Dressing.
19c A PINT 29c A QUART
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

Enjoy Your Vacation
with cool
Smart Clothes
C. ROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

WEALTH consists not in what you make, but in what you don't spend.
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"Best Buick Yet"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Visit Our Meat and Poultry Counters
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

RUMSEY'S CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

CLEARANCE SALE
GOWN SHOP
On Park Avenue

COOL CLOTHES CLEARANCE
Buchner's Toggery Shop
Open Evenings on Park Ave.

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

TED'S TEXACO SERVICE
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Marfak Lubrication
Quaker State —Kendall—Pennzoil
Havoline—MacMillan Oils

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

It's
"The Good Old Summer Time"
when you have a good supply of the following items so necessary to hot weather comfort:

Bathing Bags and Caps	Ladies' Belts, etc.
Sun Glasses	Summer Anklets
Talcum Powders	White Shoe Polishes
Deodorants	Iced Tea Tumblers
Beach Toys and Balls	Screens, etc.
Suntan Creams	Foot Comforts

D. R. Pruitt 5 & 10c Store
5816 Rising Sun Ave. 39 Brookline Blvd. 722 Church Lane
Phila., Pa. Brookline, Pa. Yeadon, Pa.

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 602 SOUTH AVENUE

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood Street
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

ACME ASH CO.
Pittsburgh Champion Coal and Coke
330 Meade St. PEnhurst 4061

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Antagonistic—*An-tag'-o-nis'-tik* (both *a*'s short, *o* quick-long as in obey, both *i*'s short).

A Greek derivative, like this, is likely to have a broader, more general application in English than a Latin one. For the Roman vocabulary, as transferred into English, tends to retain original meanings with literalness and precision. "Antagonistic" combines the preposition that means "against" with a noun that in long ago use means "assembly," and from that comes to signify "place for holding games," and then "contest." With a suffix, it arrives at the meaning "contestant"; coined into an adjective for English purposes, it serves as a synonym for "opposing."

Blessed (Ps. 72:17, 18)—The word as it appears in verse 17 the first time stands, no doubt, in verbal form, and should accordingly go in one syllable. As it appears the second time in that verse, it may be supposed to have adjective form and to require utterance the two-syllable way. The original Hebrew word in the first instance is distinctly verbal; while the word in the second has more the shape and effect of a predicate adjective. The word still again, in verse 18, had probably better follow the two syllable rule, being apparently an adjective in the English use.

Carnally (Rom. 8:6)—*Kar'-nal-li* (first *a* as in arm, second clipped-short as in account, *i* short).

Literally means "fleshly," being formed from the Latin *caro*, "flesh." Wycliffe quite exactly translates the passage in Romans, "The prudence of flesh is death." Tyndale shifts this into "to be carnally minded," and is generally followed. An American Translation, with more clearness, perhaps, even if with less color, has "to be physically minded."

Debris—*Dĕ-brē'* (first *e* short, second long); by Webster's second choice, *deb'-re* (vowels as before).

The word is traced to a Celtic origin. Property of the French speech, it is handily borrowed into English. Means "something broken in pieces," and so "rubbish."

Profess (Matt. 7:23)—*Pro-fes'* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *e* short).

Translates a Greek verb which means something like "acknowledge." Rheims may be slightly nearer Matthew's original word, calling it "confess" instead of "profess." As for "profess," it derives from a Latin verb meaning "declare publicly," "avow." That verb is *profiteri*, and what it signifies in the classic Roman writers its English form signifies today. An American Translation falls in with the Authorized idea, though slightly changing the way of putting it with "I will say to them plainly."

Relinquishment—*Re-ling'-kwish-ment* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, both *i*'s short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). The *n* before *q* sounds as *ng*, the second syllable rhyming with *ring*.

Refers to the act of "letting go," "leave." The *-ish* is an English phonetic contrivance to make viable certain verbs that come from Latin through French. It appears in "finish," for another example.

Strait (Matt. 7:13)—*Strat* (*a* long).

A derivative of strangely modified spelling, from the Latin *strictus*, past participle of *stringere*, "to draw tight." It represents a Greek word meaning "close-walled." Wycliffe first employs "strait," and most of the old translators follow him. Rheims, however, changes to "narrow" (1582). An American Translation takes up with Rheims and revives "narrow." The word "strait" has been in English-speaking currency among the folk, to mean "close-fitting," and perhaps still is. It has quite likely been allowed to lapse from literary use because of its likeness in pronunciation to the Anglo-Saxon "straight."

Supernal—*Su-pur'-nal* (first *u* as in unite, second as in urn, *a* clipped-short as in account).

As Late Latin develops *aeternalis* ("eternal") from the adjective *aeternus*, so English word-coinage conceives *supernalis* from *supernus* ("that which is above"), and fashions "supernal." The languages seem by such a device to be seeking for strength, dignity, and euphony.

Throughly (Job 6:2)—*Throo'-li* (*oo* as in moon, *i* short).

A form of the intensive adverb "thoroughly" that has become, since Authorized times, archaic. The Hebrew expression in Job simply implies an emphatic, doubling-up force for the verb, which means "weigh." The idea is, "O that my grief" (in all its heaviness) "were weighed." An American Translation changes "throughly" to "carefully."

Where Would You Find—

1. The river on which Warsaw is located?
2. The home State of Senator Allen J. Ellender?
3. Sian?
4. The key of the Bastille?
5. Scandinavia?
6. The country of which Emir Abdul Illah is regent?
7. The mountain range which contains the highest peak in the world?
8. Poldhu?
9. The famous building in which John Adams was the first President to live?
10. A schnapper?

(Answers appear on this page)

Made to Order

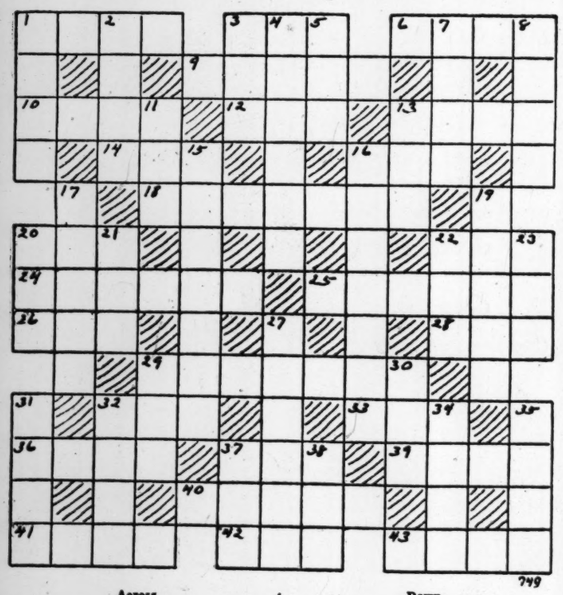
The weather is "made to order" at the Sperry Gyroscope Co. In the company's all weather laboratory it is possible to test aircraft instruments in temperatures ranging from 40 degrees below to 150 degrees above zero. Humidity, fresh and salt water fogs and sunshine also can be simulated.

Synthetic Starch

Synthetic starch almost identical with starch that growing plants produce can now be made in the laboratory.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



749

Across

1—In what part of vessel is the cargo stowed?
3—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
6—What city was formerly called Christiania?
9—What is a vessel for holding water, oil, honey, etc.?
10—It would be wasteful to gild what?
12—Insect.
13—A man of the stone age dwelt in what?
14—Vase.
16—Male swan is what?
18—What is a peninsula of Mexico and Central America?
20—What is the Webfoot State (abbr.)?
22—What is a varying measure of yarn?
24—What river rises in Black Forest, Germany?
25—Who is a Thackeray hero?
26—Acted.
28—What was a pseudonym of Dickens?
29—Who was member of 1st Triumvirate with Caesar and Pompey?
32—Possesses.
33—What is relationship of Amfortas to Titurel in Wagner's "Parsifal"?
36—In "Lalla Rookh," Feramorz is what?
37—Fort Marion is in what State (abbr.)?
39—The mallard is what?
40—Who is hero of a historical novel by Dickens?
41—What is a river of Egypt?
42—Born.
43—What musical instrument is associated with Ireland?

Down

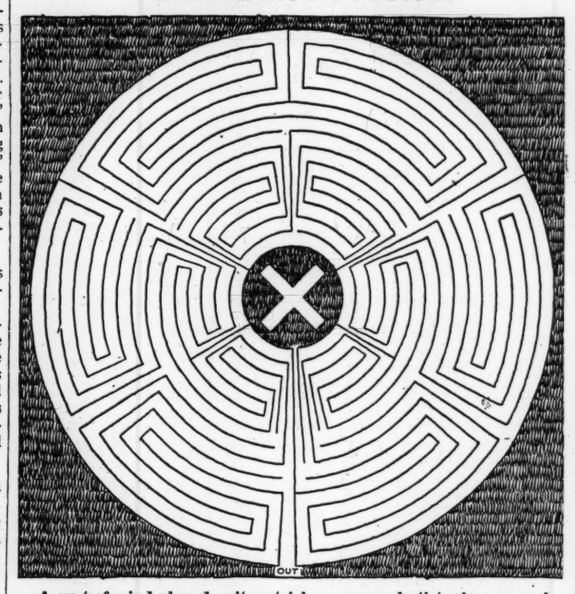
1—Who was the Ettrick Shepherd?
2—What is first name of a Zona Gale heroine?
3—Man's name.
4—What was first name of Phyfe, American maker and designer of furniture?
5—What suffix forms superlative of adjectives?
7—What is a kind of mop?
8—Prognostic is what?
11—Free from moisture.
13—Against.
15—What is 4th book of Pentateuch?
16—Who is one of chief conspirators in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"?
17—What is object of Percivale's search?
19—What is Jan Kiepura's singing voice?
20—Not paired with another.
21—Conclusion.
22—In Barrie's "Dear Brutus," who is Puck grown old?
23—What tool trims off surface of wood?
27—What Wagnerian role is often sung by Kirsten Flagstad?
29—What animal has long been kept by man in a domestic state?
30—Turf.
31—What is an English measure of 9 inches?
32—What is hind part of human foot?
34—In Roman legendary history, who was second king of Rome?
35—To pass over.
37—Merriment.
38—Maturity.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

DO YOU want to know the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? Your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.—WHATELY.

Parachutist's Problem



A gust of wind played quite a trick on a parachutist who was making a night landing in enemy territory with a view to carrying on a bit of spying and sabotage. Instead of landing in the open, where he'd be free to go on about his business, the wind caused his 'chute to drift and dropped him right in the very middle of a labyrinth or maze that had been constructed in the garden of the big estate on which he landed.

The 'chutist came to rest on the white "X" in the center of the maze, and his problem is to find his way from there to the opening in the outer rim of the maze, marked "OUT."

The New Chief Justice

Harlan Fiske Stone, recently appointed Chief Justice of the United States, was called "Slug" by classmates when he attended Amherst College. (AP)

That Sour Taste

Citric acid, which gives lemons and oranges their sourness, is also present in cranberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, and some other fruits.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Grandma's bonnet may not have been chic, but you have to say this for her—she never went around with an abbreviated pancake over one eye.

Detroit News: With new devices, the Bureau of Standards may determine how much sound goes through walls and ceilings of various types. Also, whether it is true that the tribe in the apartment upstairs keeps an elephant.

St. Louis Star-Times: With rapidly advancing costs of almost everything, Americans again face the tough problem of deciding what necessities they must give up in order to continue to buy luxuries to which they are accustomed.

Party Fun

Add a Letter

The object of this pencil and paper game is to add the letter C to the word defined on the left and get the one defined on the right.

1. Evening meals, small holes in a ship's side.
2. An insect, an affected manner of speech.
3. To prepare for publication, a decree.
4. To cast, a surly man.
5. To scatter seed, a flat-bottomed boat.
6. Affection, a spice.
7. A beam, spirited.
8. A bird, a monk's head cov-
9. A dance, a basket for fish.

The winner of this game is the first to provide the following answers:

S(c)uppers, (c)ant, edi(c)t, (c)hurl, s(c)ow, (c)love, ra(c)y, (c)owl, (c)reel.

Daily Anecdote

Coolidge's Message

Some Amherst graduates attending the international radio-telegraphic conference in Madrid decided to give an Amherst dinner. A party of delegates attended the affair at the Palace Hotel. To provide a grand climax for the party the hosts had sent a long cable to Calvin Coolidge, an Amherst graduate, explaining the situation and asking him to send a suitable message to be read at the dinner.

They placed special emphasis on the fact that the delegate had the privilege of free transmission of messages—a hint to Calvin Coolidge to expand his reply.

The dinner was replete with long speeches. Then came the big moment. One of the hosts arose and read the message from Coolidge.

It said: "GREETINGS."

Robins Like Water

A human being who drank water in proportion to a robin would require five gallons a day.

A Verse for Today . . .

Remove far from me vanity and lies: give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me.
—PROV. 30:8.

Only Stone Windmill?

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A.R.P.S., Bristol, Eng.

This imposing windmill was originally designed by Inigo Jones as lookout tower. The sturdy structure is in Chesterton, Warwickshire.

In Lighter Vein

Playing for Safety

One of the first things impressed on the "cub" reporter by the editor of the local paper was the awful consequences of making ill-founded statements. Then he was sent to report a church bazaar.

"The bazaar," he wrote, "was opened (so it is said) by Mrs. Jones, the wife of Councilor Jones, commonly supposed to be a more or less highly esteemed tradesman of this town. She was dressed in what some would describe as fashionable attire, and was supported on the platform by the so-called vicar and other reputed ladies and gentlemen."—Answers.

Proof?

The bus conductor handed back the shilling to the woman passenger.

"This coin is no good," he told her. "It's spurious."

"Ridiculous!" she said, examining the coin. "Why, it's dated 1921. It would have been noticed before this if it had been bad."—Tit-Bits.

Youngsters' Class

"Isn't your son rather young to join the army?"

"Yes; but, you see, he's only in the infantry."—Grit.

On the List

We've heard of a cynical little girl of 8 who received a dime bank in the mail one morning last week, quite unexpectedly. Her father saw her fiddling with the bank at breakfast, and asked who sent it. "Uncle Don," she said. "I'm on his sucker list."—The New Yorker.

Stenographer's Woes

Tessie: "I can't understand why I didn't get that job."

Friend: "Well, what did the office manager ask you?"

"He asked me if my punctuation was good."

"And what did you say?"

"I said I'd never been late for work in my life."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Loss Is Gain"

Hollywood, Calif.

For weeks, Mr. and Mrs. B——, friends of a talented young artist, had been coming to his home to admire one of his water colors, a landscape composition. One evening, they brought with them an acquaintance who was building a new home.

After examing the painting, about which he had been told, the man told the artist: "It's just about what I had in mind. If you'll paint the subject again to fit the size of my fireplace mantel, I'll take it at your price, $150.00."

The sale meant a good deal to the artist, who was likewise building a home, but he reflected a moment, then replied, "Thank you for the offer, but I feel I cannot do what you ask." The next day his refusal was explained to his friends when he arrived at their home bringing the painting as a gift. To them, he said, the picture was an object of love and joy, while to the man who saw it, it would have been only a filler for an empty space. He put aside any idea of financial loss.

Less than a week passed, when another man visited his friends, saw and immediately appreciated the landscape and what its painter had tried to express therein, and offered the artist $250.00 if he would duplicate the scene. This second offer was gratefully and happily accepted by the artist.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Vistula.
2. Louisiana.
3. The capital of Shensi Province, China.
4. It was presented to George Washington by Lafayette in 1789, and is kept at Mount Vernon.
5. The peninsula in northwestern Europe occupied by Norway and Sweden.
6. Iraq.
7. The Himalayas in Asia; Everest, 29,141 feet high.
8. A promontory in southwestern Cornwall, England; site of a wireless station.
9. The White House in Washington, D. C.
10. One of the most important food-fishes of Tasmania, Australia, and New Zealand; reddish with blue bars or spots.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who's Poppy?*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO, BENJAMIN! WHAT ARE YOU DOING AT THE STUDIOS HERE IN NEW YORK?
I CAME FOR AN AUDITION FOR THIS QUIZ PROGRAM...
BUT I'M NOT GOING TO ANSWER ANY OF THOSE QUESTIONS — YOU'RE TO BLAME FOR ALL THIS!
OH, IT'S NOT SO BAD, REALLY
IN FACT, I'D LIKE TO HAVE YOU MEET SOME OF THE QUIZ KIDS...
I'D RATHER HAVE AN ICE CREAM SODA —
DON'T YOU EVEN WANT TO MEET POPPY??
NO! WHO'S POPPY? A FLOWER OR A FIRECRACKER?
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's One Time I Could Be a Big Help*

By RODGERS

Uncle George has a nice vegetable garden this year-
He has planted sweet corn, beets, spinach, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage-
Beans, squash - just about everything you can think of —
But the only thing I'm really interested in is the potato patch —
Rodgers
I just hope I'm around when it's time to dig up that crop!

The Adventures of Waddles—*How Will They Keep Her Down on the Farm?*

By THE HAGERS

"PLEASE TELL ME, AUNT MATILDA DEAR, WHAT UNCHECKED IMPULSE BROUGHT YOU HERE."
"I'M HAVING TROUBLE AT THE FARM," SAID SHE. "THERE'S NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.
BUT PIG TOLD BOSSY HE HAD SEEN A MOVING PICTURE MAGAZINE.
HE CLAIMS ONE FILM STAR IS A COW, SO BOSSY WANTS A SCREEN TEST NOW."
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Fundamental Fact

Maxim Litvinoff's exit from the central stage of Russian affairs foreshadowed the end of European efforts to build a peace front against Hitlerism. His emergence into the spotlight comes at a time when something similar to the hoped-for anti-Nazi front has actually been brought into being by Hitler's own actions.

Mr. Litvinoff, in a radio appeal addressed to the British and American peoples, pointed out that by violating the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact Hitler had disclosed himself as a "common enemy." Mr. Litvinoff's record shows that he at least regarded Hitler in this light long before the outbreak of the present war.

But other Russian spokesmen are in poor position to appeal to Britain. It was a Russian act that gave Hitler the green light for war. The Russians have waited until they themselves were at last attacked before recognizing what they now see as a common duty. Moreover, the chief difficulty in building an anti-Nazi front in time to make it a peace front lay in the mutual distrust between Russia and Britain.

That Mr. Litvinoff can now appeal to Britain to keep up the pressure on the Western Front while Russia tries to hold the Eastern, with confidence that Britain will do its part, is no sign that either country has come to regard the other more trustfully. What this does signify is that each knows that no matter what the other does, it must do for its own sake all it can to stop aggression.

This is the fundamental fact for all the world. This is the fact Hitler has tried repeatedly and too often successfully to obscure. It is the big fact not only for Britain, for Russia, for the would-be-free French people, for all occupied nations—it is the fact for the United States. And within the United States it is the fact for employer and employee, for Republican, Democrat, and Socialist.

Too long has group and individual selfishness helped Hitler to obscure the fact. Too long have men refused to act for their own safety until assured that their neighbor could be counted on to do his part too. The British-Russian experience with Hitler shows that the neighbor will sooner or later be forced to do his part for his own defense against the common enemy. Somebody has to do that part sooner if resistance is not to develop too late.

Americans Like Action

Do the totalitarians really misjudge American thought so badly as their press comments would indicate? Or have their propaganda factories given up on America and decided merely to keep their own people bemused? How, for instance, shall we explain the confidence with which an editor in Rome leaps into the prediction that the American people "will never approve" the landing of forces in Iceland? Had he waited even a few hours he would have known that many even among the isolationists do approve, and that editorial comments were almost unanimous in commendation.

Indeed anyone who understood the American people would have forecast a favorable response to this action. He would have known that the American people like action. He would have known that after Mr. Roosevelt explained the strategy of advance-base defense for the Western Hemisphere in his last fireside chat many Americans would have approved occupation of the Azores or Dakar. Indeed most of the press criticism of the Iceland action is on the score that it is too mild.

Thus the Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Virginia, says:

> It is all to the good, but it isn't good enough. . . . What we want is instant action by our navy to safeguard shipments of American goods to Britain.

The value of the move depends very much on how it is followed up. If there is any purpose in Washington to forestall the Nazis in West Africa or the Portuguese islands the time for action is while they are busy in Russia. Strong American support right now might enable the British to clean up the Mediterranean and block the African route to South America. Energetic guarding of the waters between the United States and Iceland would largely clear the seas also for shipments to Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt's intimation that this will be done is encouraging.

Keeping Faith With Draftees

Doubtless the Army is dealing with a very urgent situation in the recommendation made by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, that Congress authorize the retention of selective service trainees, National Guard units, and reserve officers beyond the year for which they were called into service. Yet the recommendation is a questionable one.

As to the Guard units and reserve officers the request is not unfair, since the men in these branches of the service have known from their first enrollment that they might be called upon in emergency and for the duration of the emergency.

However, the selective service trainee is in a different position. He was chosen out of a large registration, among which there are thousands of others equally eligible. He was given no choice as to whether he should serve. Throughout the discussions of the Draft Act and its early administration there was an implied promise that when the man had completed his year of training he would return to his peace-time occupation subject only to call as a reservist.

It is important to morale at home and in camp that the Government should scrupulously keep faith with the men whom it has conscripted for service. If those specialists and technicians who are particularly needed in their units can be persuaded to volunteer, that is good. The counter-attractions to be considered illustrate anew that the rewards of sheltered jobs at home should not be allowed to outstrip those of service in the armed forces.

Congress should ponder this question carefully. No objection would be made to notifying draftees called henceforward that they might be held for longer service. But the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has lately refused a request for authority to hold naval enlisted men beyond the term for which they signed. A great number of useful potential selectees are awaiting the places vacated by those who have had their year of training.

Xiphias Exonerated

For as long as there is any record, 2,000 years and more at least, Xiphias, as piscatology named the swordfish from the Greek for "sword," has been reputed a gangster of the sea intentionally using his swordlike weapon to attack ships. A monograph by Dr. E. W. Gudger, American Museum of Natural History, entitled "The Alleged Pugnacity of the Swordfish . . . as Shown by Attacks on Vessels" refutes this long-believed calumny.

Far from being pugnacious, says Dr. Gudger, Xiphias is really timid and temperamental. He has studied the swordfish and examined many cases in which Xiphias authentically left his sword in the hull of a ship; in one case he had thrust it through the copper sheathing. Such a thrust demands on analysis a something-like-600-pound swordfish traveling like a motorist-in-something-of-a-hurry. It is not surprising that Xiphias is unable to go into reverse and withdraw his sword.

But such behavior, Dr. Gudger demonstrates, is not intentional; Xiphias has no animosity against ships. He needs his sword to secure his daily equivalent of bread-and-butter. He is as much surprised as anybody aboard the ship; and as sorry. Smaller fishes are his food; he sets his table by lashing about with his sword in a school of small fish. He may be hungry, but he is not pugnacious. In the daytime many small fish gather and swim along under a ship, and Xiphias, charging among them, needs make only a minor miscalculation to hit the hull of the ship.

Nature provided Xiphias with his sword long before man provided little fishes with ships to swim under.

Hedges and Wildlife

A few years ago, clean fences and walls were one of the signs of a good farmer. Today wise farmers are leaving a strip of grass and brush along their boundaries.

The experts of the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations have found that it pays to leave these strips of brush. These hedges are havens for wildlife. The song birds, quail, and pheasants make their homes in these protected areas. In return for their nesting sites, the feathered friends of man aid him in controlling insects of all kinds. This is practical, inexpensive conservation.

What one family we know needs is a type of radio that will put out a dinner concert, the news, and Junior's favorite cereal serial at the same time—and three pairs of ears tunable to one plane of receptivity.

Our Readers Say—

"Remembering Holland"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The charming article about Holland, "Remembering Holland," on your much appreciated Home Forum Page recently, gives me an opportunity to tell your readers that this Holland, though seen through the eyes of an artist and perceived by the mind of one who loves history, is not the Holland of today, not the Holland that claims the right to freedom.

True, all these attractive picturesque traits are there; and anyone who has a sense of the beauty of the past and its eternal values, and of the color scheme of nature, loves this part of our country with a deep love.

But this is not all. Holland, or to give it its official name, The Netherlands, is not only a curiosity shop, filled with precious stones and paintings, regarded by sympathetic strangers with a certain tenderness—it is, because of its colonies, the third empire of the world, whose widespread activities are vibrant with life and full of promise for the future.

Rooted deep in the past of which Vermeer undoubtedly is one of the greatest representatives, it was, just before the onslaught of the aggressor, a picture of strength and courage, of daring enterprise and achievement.

As a country it has held an honorable place among the progressive nations. The sciences and arts were on a high level, the number of learned men who won a Nobel prize was comparatively great. Its architecture, modern buildings, bridges, roads and harbors were famous in Europe and even abroad, and its musical development is universally acknowledged. The airlines, as for instance the line to the Netherlands East Indies, showed again the spirit of the explorers of the 17th century; also many a big concern was proof of the energy of the industrial life. The engineering work of the Zuiderzee was widely known as a wonder of technical skill, and the social laws and conditions were exemplary.

Even the temporary interruption of the national life has not been able to suppress the native qualities of perseverance, loyalty, and moral courage, which are the source of the resuscitating power of these seemingly so quiet Netherlanders, with their strong national as well as international spirit.

Let nobody expect to see the antiquated costumes of little Marken and Volendam in the crowded, modern streets of Rotterdam or The Hague!

No—not only a lovely gem of the past, but one of the cornerstones of the world-to-be—that is the living Holland of the present day.

NETHERLANDER

Boston

Cigarette Advertising And Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I remember the time when American cigarette advertising directed its appeal to men. Some time following the World War this advertising began to appeal to women as well as men.

Recently, I have noticed half-page ads in the colored syndicated comic sections. Can it be that the advertisers now are encouraging children to take up the useless and harmful habit of smoking cigarettes?

The ads often depict an athletic idol lighting a cigarette. Can it be that the advertisers are trying to get over the idea to their young readers that it is all right for one who engages in athletics to smoke cigarettes?

Washington, D. C. E. C. P.

Britain Expects Every Man—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thinking that this might interest your readers as an example of the spirit of Britain, I am sending in a paragraph from a letter just received from Mrs. Perrine Moncrieff, eminent New Zealand ornithologist and musician:

> We look towards you these days and feel so glad that America is with Britain in her fight for freedom, to be able to live without the shadow of the Gestapo or OGPU over the individual. Could anything be more ghastly? When I think what it means, I am glad that our son is away doing his bit. I am very sorry for parents whose sons have not heard the call; for in after years, come what may, their conscience can never be free from the stain of selfishness. For our lad himself—well, there are worse things than dying for the right of others to live.
>
> This son is her only child.

New York MARJORIE N. BOYER

Alternative?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why not set up a fund in the United States on which the British might draw to purchase materials, the only provision being that the British supply the United States with certain of their raw materials which are scarce in the Americas. Congress could do this and avoid the danger of one-man rule. D. J. MYERS

Los Angeles

"Give Without Stint"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Realistic Americans who really put the welfare of America first, and desire above all else to keep war from these shores, should give without stint, without delay, every sort of aid that Britain needs, so that the American way of life will not perish. Keep America safe by keeping war away. B. G.

New York

On Shipboard

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My son came home on furlough last week and was hearty in his praise for The Christian Science Monitor; he said the boys on board his ship read and reread it until the pages were worn thin. (MRS.) P. B.

Philadelphia

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Nailing It Down

Uncle Jerome Uses His Head

It was not like Uncle Jerome to come home late to dinner. After all, punctuality means something to a railroad man who has to carry a watch accurate to the second. Uncle Jerome was aware that we were coming to dinner. Moreover, he knew that Aunt Lil had two fat hens in the oven, besides all that corn simmering on the stove. So, when the 5:30 whistle blew over at the roundhouse, and Uncle Jerome hadn't yet clumped over the front porch, we knew something was wrong. Nobody said anything about it. We just sat around and sipped more slowly on our conversation.

When the 6 o'clock whistle sounded, Aunt Lil looked startled and seemed about to comment on the matter. But she changed her mind. There was no necessity to explain. We knew Uncle Jerome was never late. Sometimes he was delayed by circumstances over which he had no control. But he was never just plain *late*.

Not long after that he appeared. He was very dirty—even for the conductor of a work train. With the barest of greetings, he stalked off to wash. While he scrubbed at the grime, Aunt Lil put dinner on the table. We watched, hungrily. We knew that if any explanation was to be forthcoming, we would get it during the meal.

We sat down and Uncle Jerome attacked the two chickens ruthlessly until they stood stripped of everything but their white meat. No white meat was served. Uncle Jerome considered the dark meat best, so everyone received a goodly portion of drumstick, or upper or lower joint. The white meat was scheduled to go back to the kitchen. There Aunt Lil would slice it off. Tomorrow it would be made into sandwiches for Uncle Jerome's lunch. Chances were good that he'd never know what was between the bread.

* * *

Uncle Jerome started eating his chicken—and I kept pace with him. We finished practically neck and neck. Uncle Jerome smiled approvingly. It was the first time his face had relaxed since he arrived home. With characteristic directness, he stated: "Saved the railroad a lot of money today."

Here it was—the explanation. "How much?" I asked quickly.

"Maybe ten thousand dollars."

"That's a lot of money," I replied, a little dubiously.

"Saved that much easy," Uncle Jerome snapped. "Figger it out for yourself. How much would it cost to clean up a coal train wrecked all over the main line? Why, ten thousand dollars wouldn't begin to cover that. And there might be switches to repair and a couple of houses along the right-of-way smashed by stray cars."

"Tell us more, 'Rome," Aunt Lil suggested.

Uncle Jerome put down his bare cob. "Well, we were working in Rockville today. Late in the afternoon I ordered our work train onto the siding there to let this coal train go through on the main track. He was going through slow enough. I stood there watching him. Six or eight car lengths down the train, my brakeman was standing. All of a sudden, I heard him shout. I couldn't make out what he was saying—but I didn't need to. I knew something was wrong. The coal train's engine was just passing me then, so I yelled 'smear,' and the engineer smeared her—"

"Smear? What does that mean?" I demanded.

"Why—" Uncle Jerome seemed astonished at such ignorance. He sought words for the layman—"why, it means a quick stop, smear on the brake, smear all the air off the clock, smear it right into the ground."

I signified I got the general impression. Uncle Jerome again opened the throttle on his narrative.

* * *

"A wheel was broke on one of them coal cars. Now, they say them wheels can't break, and I never saw one go before. But that one had broke right there before the eyes of that brakie of mine. And he yelled, and I yelled, and the engineer smeared his brakes so quick that wheel never turned again. It just skated along—like a pie with a big chunk gobbled out of its upside—until the train stopped. If the wheel had turned any more that coal train would have been all over the main line before it got stopped."

In turn, all around the table, we nodded our heads appreciatively, as though that were fine. Uncle Jerome had explained his lateness. He had been out saving thousands of dollars for the railroad in some way because a wheel had broken. It was simple. I reached for another ear of corn. But Uncle Jerome's words cracked like a ruler over my knuckles.

"Well, sir," he continued—and we realized that the explanation was far from over—"there this coal train sat on the main line. If we moved it, she went off the rails and blocked traffic. And if we didn't move it, she still sat on the track and blocked traffic. I tell you, it was a ticklish problem."

He glanced around as though someone ought to ask a technical question. No one took a chance. Aunt Lil stirred her glass with a strictly neutral tinkle—neither encouragingly nor distractingly. Uncle Jerome continued.

* * *

"Nobody had any ideas—excepting me. I told the brakeman to uncouple the cars behind the one with the busted wheel. Meantime, I went up to the engine, and took the engineer's oil can. With that I laid a heavy coat of oil on the rail the busted wheel rested on—under every car and the engine, too, and along the rail ahead of the train, down to the nearest siding switch. Then I had the boys tighten the hand brakes on that coal car for all they were worth. They tightened up them brakes until not a wheel would turn.

"Then I told the engineer to let off the brakes on the rest of the cars and pull the train ahead slow. The hand brakes stayed on that busted wheel so's it didn't turn—and it skidded along on that oil just as slick as you please. When we got past the switch, I oiled the rail up into the siding—and back in she went, just like a greased pig.

"And do you know—" Uncle Jerome's voice became confidential—"do you know, the brake slipped just when that car was clear of the main line. It jumped the track. And now they won't be able to move it until a wrecking crane comes. But the main line's clear—although it took me an extra hour's work."

He sighed with the memory of it. "I tell you, when we say 'smear,' we mean it. We smear the brakes, and then smear the rails too." Then Uncle Jerome grinned as he rubbed the butter into his next ear of corn.

H. S. HAYWARD

The Wide Horizon

No Time for Another Chaco

By Roland Hall Sharp

Along the uneasy twilight zone of jungle where Peru and Ecuador again have clashed under arms, lurks more than the most rankling border dispute still unsettled in the Americas.

Significantly, Peru accuses Ecuador of trumping up tales about Nazi influence over Peru. Returning travelers report similar distrust and confusion sown by Nazi agents on the Peruvian side concerning Nazi influence over Ecuador.

Even without Nazi prodding of one neighbor against the other, this unsettled frontier has long been recognized as the greatest single challenge to inter-American statesmanship. On headwaters of the Amazon exists potentially another Chaco.

The Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay ended just three years ago this month when the exhausted contestants yielded to mediation by six other American nations.

Mediation also is being offered to Peru and Ecuador by the United States, Argentina, and Brazil, acting in concert, with Chile pursuing a semi-independent course. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles not only publicly emphasized the gravity of this South American dispute, but strongly hinted that Nazi agents were seeking to foment open warfare in an effort to divert American attention from Europe.

* * *

Wherever the American nations open a crack of disagreement in their own solidarity, Nazi levers will be found prying and straining to widen the fissure. Peru and Ecuador at the moment offer such an opening, but the Americas as a whole have been sufficiently awakened to the nature of Naziism so that they can act in time to defeat its mesmeric and divisive strategy.

Ample precedents exist to encourage the expectation that this old colonial dispute can be settled without endangering inter-American solidarity at this crucial moment in world affairs. The first essential is for all American nations, and especially the immediate contestants, to shake off the alien manipulations of Nazi agents.

Prof. Enrique S. de Lozada, a Bolivian now teaching at Williams College, recently told a meeting of the Massachusetts Pan American Society that one night when his plane made an emergency landing near the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border, he was amazed to discover the scope and depth of Nazi suggestions let loose on both sides.

The Ecuadoreans were being told that the United States was supplying arms to Peru for use against Ecuador.

The Peruvians were being told that the United States intended to take over the Galápagos Islands of Ecuador in order to dominate Peru's coast.

Now that the United States has acted vigorously at home to dry up Nazi subversion at its source in the consulates, and Argentina belatedly has instituted an investigation of Nazi activities, Peru and Ecuador have support in throwing off Nazi interference.

Freed from the Nazi miasma which carries no interest in settling the dispute, but rather in aggravating it, Peru and Ecuador can rely on sympathetic and patient efforts of the other American republics in reconciling their claims.

* * *

The territory under dispute actually comprises more than two-thirds of Ecuador's area as shown on that country's own maps. Peruvian maps take in the entire tropical zone up to the borders of Brazil and Colombia on the east and north, limiting Ecuador to the Andean highlands and the tropical Pacific coast.

Some idea of the legal and emotional difficulties involved is given in the wording of the Spanish colonial laws. The Cédula of Nov. 29, 1563, assigned to the Province of Quito (Ecuador) lands bounded "on the east by provinces not yet discovered or civilized." The Royal Audience of Lima (Peru) also was bounded on the east "with the undiscovered provinces."

Tomes have been published by both sides, filled with legal documents and conflicting interpretations.

Aside from *amour propre* and national honor, the contestants cling to their hinterland because no one knows what hidden wealth it may contain.

Settled this dispute must be, but warfare could only weaken both parties, and this is no time for another Chaco.

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